

BOOK
FRENCH VERBS.

THE MODERNS,
AND
SEVERAL OF THE MOST DIFFICULT

AND THE MOST IMPORTANT VERBS, WITH THEIR
CONJUGATIONS, AND OTHER PARTICULARS.

WITH ORIGINAL NOTES AND DIRECTIONS.

AND THE FRENCH VERBS, WITH THEIR CONJUGATIONS, AND OTHER
PARTICULARS, FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

BY J. GUYMAN.
A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE FRENCH VERBS.



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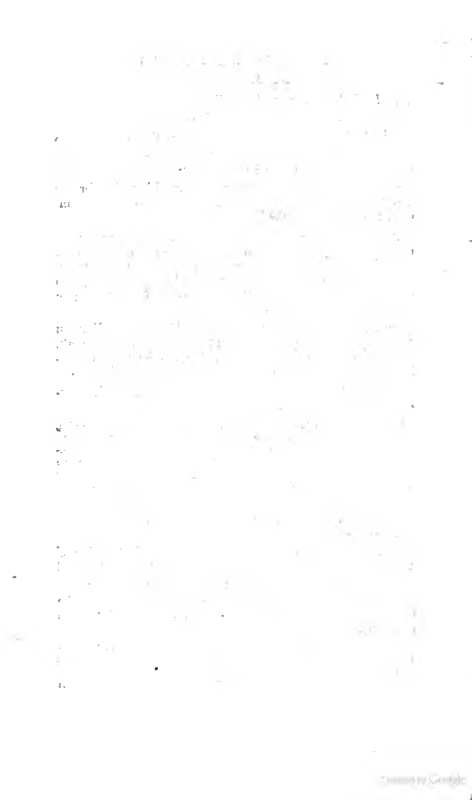
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Nine Cables

A
BOOK
OF THE
FRENCH VERBS,
WHEREIN
THE MODEL VERBS,
AND
SEVERAL OF THE MOST DIFFICULT
ARE
CONJUGATED AFFIRMATIVELY, NEGATIVELY, INTERROGATIVELY, AND
NEGATIVELY AND INTERROGATIVELY.

CONTAINING ALSO,
NUMEROUS NOTES AND DIRECTIONS
ON THE DIFFERENT CONJUGATIONS, NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER
BOOK PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF ENGLISH SCHOLARS
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

BY A. BOLMAR.

A NEW EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:
LEA & BLANCHARD.

1848.





ENTERED according to the act of the Congress of the United States,
A. D. 1834, by ANTHONY BOLMAR, in the office of the Clerk of the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

OF VERBS.

Of Verbs.

1 A verb is a word which expresses what is affirmed of persons, animals, things, etc.

2. Or, as it is more commonly defined, a verb is a word, or that part of speech which signifies *to do, to be, or to suffer*.

3. When we say *John is polite*, we affirm that the quality *polite*, belongs to *John*. When we say *John is not polite*, we also affirm that the quality *polite*, does not belong to *John*—in both sentences, the word *is*, which expresses that affirmation, is a verb.

Of the different sorts of French Verbs.

4. There are in French seven sorts of verbs :—the auxiliary verb—the active verb—the neuter verb—the passive verb—the reflected verb—the reciprocal verb—and the unipersonal, or impersonal verb.

Of Auxiliary Verbs.

5. A verb is *auxiliary* when it serves to conjugate some of the tenses of other verbs.

6. In French there are but two auxiliary verbs, *Avoir* to have, and *Etre* to be.

7. *Avoir*, is sometimes an auxiliary verb, and sometimes an irregular active verb of the third conjugation.

8. *Avoir* to have, is an auxiliary verb whenever it is used to conjugate the compound tenses of another verb, as: *vous avez parlé* you have spoken, &c. When auxiliary, it is always followed by the participle past of some other verb.

9. *Avoir* to have, is an active verb, whenever it is used to indicate the possession of any thing—as, *vous avez une pomme* you have an apple, &c.

10. *Avoir* to have, is used as an auxiliary verb—1st, to all the active verbs, and 2d, to upward of six hundred neuter verbs.

11. *Etre* to be, is sometimes an auxiliary verb and sometimes an irregular neuter verb of the fourth conjugation. It is also called substantive verb.

12. *Etre* to be, is an auxiliary verb, whenever it is used to conjugate the compound tenses of another verb—as, *je suis frappé* I am struck, &c. When auxiliary it is always followed by the participle past of some other verb.

13. *Etre* to be, is a neuter verb whenever it is used to indicate the state of any person or thing—as, *je suis ici* I am here—*cette table est ronde* this table is round, &c.

14. *Etre* to be, is used as an auxiliary verb—1st, To a few neuter verbs, the list of which may be found in page 160.—2d, To all the passive verbs—and 3d, To all the reflected and reciprocal verbs, although these two last kinds of verbs are conjugated with *to have* in English

Of Active Verbs.

15. A verb is *active* in French when it expresses that an agent called nominative, or subject, performs an action on an object, or regimen, without the help of a preposition—as, *Jean frappe Joseph* John strikes Joseph, &c.

Of Neuter Verbs.

16. A verb is *neuter* in French—1st, When it expresses that an agent called nominative, or subject, performs an action, that either is, or can be directed towards an object or regimen, with the help of a preposition—as, *Jean parle à Joseph* John speaks to Joseph. 2d, When it expresses the state, situation, or manner of being, or existing, of the nominative or subject—as, *je dors* I sleep—*Jean est ici* John is here, &c.

17. NOTE—The words *active* and *neuter*, applied to verbs, do not mean that an active verb expresses action, and that a neuter verb expresses inaction. For *chanter* to sing, which is an active verb, does not express so much action as *courir* to run, which is a neuter verb. It means that the verbs called active, are those after which *une personne* a person—or *une chose* a thing; can be put as an object or regimen, without a preposition—as, *frapper une personne* to strike a person—*frapper une chose* to strike a thing; whereas the verbs called *neuter*, are those after which *une personne* a person—or *une chose* a thing; cannot be put as an object or regimen without a preposition, being either expressed or understood—as, *courir à une personne* to run to a person; in English the preposition is often understood—as, *to run an hour* meaning *to run during an hour*. Some neuter verbs, those that express the state of the nominative, or subject, admit of no object or regimen, either with or without a preposition—as, *je dors* I sleep—*je suis* I am. The best division of verbs, I think, is that of Mr. Noah Webster, in his Dictionary, who divides them into transitive and intransitive; but I could not for the French adopt this division, which would confuse the pupil, whose French Dictionary would not be on that plan.

Of Passive Verbs.

18. A verb is *passive* in French, when it indicates that the nominative, or subject, bears the effect of another's action—as, *Jean fut frappé par Joseph* John was struck by Joseph—*Jean fut tué par une balle* John was killed by a ball.

19. The passive verbs in French, as in English, are formed with the help of the different tenses and persons of the auxiliary verb, *Etre* to be; to which is joined the participle past, of the verb to be conjugated—as, *je suis frappé* I am struck—*il sera vendu* it will be sold, &c.

20. All the French active verbs may be employed in the passive voice, except *avoir* to have.

21. In French the passive voice of verbs is but very seldom used, we generally make use of the active voice; for instance, instead of saying *Jean fut frappé par Joseph* John was struck by Joseph—we would more readily say, *Joseph frappa Jean* Joseph struck John, &c.

22. Properly speaking, there are no passive verbs in French; for *être frappé* to be struck—*je suis frappé* I am struck; is no more a passive verb than *être malade* to be sick—*je suis malade* I am sick, &c.

Of Reflected Verbs.

23. A verb is *reflected* when it expresses an action which falls on the nominative, or subject—as, *je me flatte* I flatter myself, &c.

Of Reciprocal Verbs.

24. A verb is *reciprocal* when it expresses that two or more nominatives, or subjects act upon each other—as, *Jean et Joseph s'aiment* John and Joseph love one another—*Jean, Joseph, et Paul s'aiment* John, Joseph, and Paul love each other, &c.

Of Unipersonal or Impersonal Verbs.

25. A verb is *unipersonal* or *impersonal* when it expresses what happens—as, *il pleut* it rains—*il arriva* it happened, &c.

26. They are called by some *unipersonal*, because they are only used in one person; the third person singular.

27. They are called by others *impersonal*, because the acts indicated by them, are attributed to no person.

Division of the Verbs.

28. The above seven different sorts of verbs, are divided into regular, and irregular, perfect, and defective verbs.

Of Regular Verbs.

29. *Regular Verbs* are those whose tenses are conjugated in a uniform manner, according to some general standard.

Of Irregular Verbs.

30. *Irregular Verbs* are those which deviate, in the conjugation of their tenses, from the general standard, given for the conjugation of regular verbs.

Of Perfect Verbs.

31. *Perfect Verbs* have all their moods, tenses, and persons.

Of Defective Verbs.

32. *Defective Verbs* are those which want some of their moods, tenses, or persons.

Conjugation of Verbs.

33. To *conjugate a verb*, is to write or rehearse it, with all its different inflections, through every *mood, tense, number, and person*.

Of Moods.

34. *Mood*, signifies manner. We call moods the different manners of using a verb, in order to express the different ways in which an action is performed, or suffered.

35. A *verb* may be used in French in five different manners, namely, in an *indefinite, positive, conditional, imperative, and subordinate* manner; which constitute five moods in verbs, called the *infinitive mood*, the *indicative mood*, the *conditional mood*, the *imperative mood*, and the *subjunctive mood*.

36. The *Infinitive mood*, is so called, because it expresses an action in an *indefinite* manner, without any reference to number or person—as, *chanter* to sing—*punir* to punish.

37. The *Indicative mood*, affirms in a direct, positive, and absolute manner, that a thing is or is not, without depending on any other word, whatever may be the time to which the affirmative relates—as, *je connais ces dames* I know these ladies—*j'ai vu ces dames* I have seen these ladies—*je ne porterai pas ce livre* I will not carry this book, &c.

38. The *Conditional mood*, denotes that a thing or an action would take place, or would have taken place, depending on a condition—as, *je vous rendrais service si je le pouvais* I would render you service if I could—*je vous aurais rendu service si je l'avais pu* I would have rendered you service if I had been able, &c.

39. The *Imperative mood*, is used for either commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting—as, *venez ici* come here—*faites cela* do that—*permettez-moi de sortir* allow me to go out, &c.

40. The *Subjunctive mood*, represents a person or a thing, under a condition, motive, wish, or supposition, and is dependant on a conjunction—as, *je souhaite qu'il vienne* I wish (that) he may come, &c. In English the conjunction is often understood.

Of Tenses.

41. *Tenses* indicate whether an action, is doing, has been done, or will be done: hence three tenses, the *present*, the

past, and the *future*. These tenses have been subdivided, to mark their difference with accuracy.

42. The tenses of verbs are divided into simple and compound.

43. *Simple tenses* are those which are conjugated without the help of either the auxiliary, *Avoir* to have, or *Etre* to be.

44. *Compound tenses*, (which have also other names, which indicate more clearly their use,) are those which are formed with the help of either the auxiliary, *Avoir* to have, or *Etre* to be; to which the past participle of the verb to be conjugated, is joined.

Names and Number of Tenses in each Mood.

45. The *Infinitive mood* has five tenses;
The present, (*which is the root of the verb*,)
The past or perfect, (*or compound of the present*,)
The participle present or active,
The compound of the participle present, and
The participle past or passive.

46. The *Indicative mood* has eight tenses;
The present,
The perfect or preterit indefinite, (*or compound of the present*,)
The imperfect,
The pluperfect, (*or compound of the imperfect*,)
The preterit definite,
The preterit anterior, (*or compound of the preterit definite*,)
The future absolute, and
The future anterior, (*or compound of the future absolute*,)

47. The *Conditional mood* has two tenses;
The present, and
The past, (*or compound of the present*,)

48. The *Imperative mood* has but one tense, which is at once *present* and *future*. *Present* with respect to the action of commanding, and *future* with respect to the thing enjoined.

49. The *Subjunctive mood* has four tenses;
The present or future,
The preterit or past, (*or compound of the present*,)
The imperfect, and
The pluperfect, (*or compound of the imperfect*,)

Of Numbers.

50. Number, is the form which verbs assume, to denote their agreement with their nominatives.

51. There are *two numbers* in every tense: the *singular*, which is employed when only one thing, or one person is mentioned—as, *la maison tombe* the house is falling—*Joseph parle* Joseph speaks. And the *plural*, which is employed when more than one thing, or more than one person are mentioned—as, *les maisons tombent* the houses are falling—*Joseph et Jean parlent* Joseph and John speak.

Of Persons.

52. Each number has three persons.

First Person.

53. The first person is the *person who speaks*, or the *persons who speak*; it is designated by *je* I, in the singular—as, *je pense* I think • and by *nous* we, in the plural—as, *nous pensons* we think.

Second Person.

54. The second person is the *person spoken to*, or the *persons spoken to*; it is expressed by *tu* thou, for the singular—as, *tu penses* thou thinkest; and by *vous* you, for the plural—as, *vous pensez* you think.

55. When in speaking to *one person*, we wish to be polite and respectful; custom has established in modern languages that the second person plural be used instead of the second person singular: thus, for instance, a person speaking to Mr. A..., instead of saying *tu es ici* thou art here—will say *vous êtes ici* you are here; as he would if he was speaking to several persons

56. When one person only is spoken to, if an adjective comes after the verb, that adjective is put in the singular, although, through politeness and custom, the verb be in the plural: thus in speaking to Mr. A..., I shall say *vous êtes fort* you are strong—whereas in speaking to several persons, the adjective will be in the plural; speaking to Messrs A... and B..., I shall say *vous êtes forts* you are strong.

57. When in addressing ourselves to a person, politeness or respect induces us to use a dignifying expression, instead of a personal pronoun of the second person, the verb as well as what relates to that expression, is put in the third person: for instance, instead of saying *Monsieur avez-vous eu la bonté de penser à ce que vous m'avez promis*, we say *Monsieur a-t-il eu la bonté de penser à ce qu'il m'a promis*? Have you been so kind, Sir, as to think of what you promised me? The literal translation of the French is: Sir has he had the goodness to think to what he has promised me.

Third Person.

58. The third person, is the *person spoken of* or *the persons spoken of*; it is expressed by *il* he or it; or *elle* she or it, for the singular, or by any noun in the singular—as, *il parle* he speaks—*elle parle* she speaks—*l'homme parle* man speaks. And by *ils* they—*elles* they, or any noun in the plural—as, *ils parlent* they speak—*elles parlent* they speak—*les hommes parlent* men speak.

Different Ways of Conjugating Verbs.

59. There are four ways of conjugating verbs:—1st, *Affirmatively*; 2d, *Negatively*; 3d, *Interrogatively*; 4th, *Negatively and Interrogatively*.

First Way.

60. *Affirmatively*. When verbs are preceded by their nominatives or subjects, and used without any negation, they are said to be conjugated *affirmatively*—as, *je parle* I speak—*tu parles* thou speakest, &c.

Second Way.

61. *Negatively*. Verbs are conjugated *negatively*, by placing *ne* immediately after the nominative or subject of the verb; and *pas* after the verb, in simple tenses—as, *je ne parle pas* I speak not, &c. In compound tenses, *ne* is placed as in the simple tenses, after the nominative or subject of the verb; but *pas* is placed between the auxiliary and the participle past, of the verb—as, *je n'ai pas parlé* I have not spoken. *Ne* and *pas* are generally placed together, before the infinitive present—as, *ne pas parler* not to speak; however a few writers place *ne* before the infinitive present, and *pas* after; *ne parler pas* not to speak.

Third Way.

62. *Interrogatively*. Verbs are conjugated *interrogatively* in French, by placing the pronoun, which is the nominative or subject of the verb, after the verb, in simple tenses; the pronoun must be joined to the verb by a hyphen—as, *parlé-je* do I speak—*parles-tu* dost thou speak—*parle-t-il* does he speak, &c. In compound tenses, the pronoun must be placed after the auxiliary, that is, between the auxiliary and the participle past of the verb; the pronoun must also be joined to the auxiliary by a hyphen—as, *ai-je parlé* have I spoken—*as-tu parlé* hast thou spoken—*a-t-il parlé* has he spoken, &c.

63. When a noun instead of a personal pronoun is the nominative of the verb, in the interrogative sentence, this noun, subject of the question, is placed before the verb; and either of the pronouns *il*, *elle*, *ils*, or *elles*, according to the gender and number of the noun, is added and placed after the verb in simple tenses, joined to it by a hyphen; and in compound tenses, after the auxiliary, joined to it by a hyphen.

Example in Simple Tenses.

Mon frère sait-il ?

My brother knows he ?

Meaning Does my brother know ?

Example in Compound Tenses.

Mes frères avaient-ils chanté ? My brothers had they sung ?

Meaning Had my brothers sung ?

Observations.

64. 1st, The first person of the present of the indicative mood, ending with *e* mute, (see page 44,) in all the verbs of the first conjugation, and in about fifteen of the irregular verbs of the second, we are obliged, to avoid a disagreeable sound, to put an *acute accent* on the *e* mute, when used *interrogatively*—as, *je parle* I speak—*parlé-je* do I speak—*j'ouvre* I open—*ouvert-je* do I open, &c.

65. 2d, When the first person singular of the present of the indicative, of any verb, has only one syllable, we cannot use it *interrogatively*; thus, we cannot say, *vends-je* do I sell—*prends-je* do I take, &c. We have recourse to a different expression, we say, *est-ce que je vends* do I sell—*est-ce que je prends* do I take, &c. The only exceptions that custom authorises—are, *fais-je* do I do—*dis-je* do I say—*dois-je* do I owe—*vois-je* do I see—*ai-je* have I—and *vais-je* do I go.

66. 3d, When the third person singular of any tense, ends with *e* or *a*, we are obliged, to avoid a disagreeable sound, to put a *t* between two hyphens: thus, *-t-*, between the verb and the pronoun, *il* or *elle*—as, *a-t-il* has he—*a-t-elle* has she—*parle-t-il* does he speak—*parle-t-elle* does she speak, &c.

67. 4th, The imperative mood, and the subjunctive mood, cannot be used *interrogatively*; we however, can say, in the present of the subjunctive, *puissé-je* may I; and in the imperfect of the subjunctive, *dussé-je* were I obliged to.

Fourth Way.

68. *Negatively and Interrogatively.* Verbs are conjugated negatively and interrogatively, in French, by placing in simple tenses *ne* before the verb, the subject or nominative pronoun, after the verb, joined to it by a hyphen, and *pas* after the pronoun—as, *ne parlé-je pas ?* do I not speak ? &c. And in compound tenses, by placing *ne* before the verb, the subject or nominative pronoun, after the auxiliary; and *pas* after the pronoun; then comes the participle past of the verb, to be conjugated, which comes last, *n'ai-je pas parlé ?* have I not spoken ? &c.

69. When a noun instead of a personal pronoun, is the nominative of the verb, in a sentence both negative and interrogative, this noun, subject of the question, is placed before the verb, and either of the pronouns, *il*, *elle*, *ils*, or *elles*, is added, and placed after the verb in simple tenses, joined to it by a hyphen; and in compound tenses, after the auxiliary, joined to it by a hyphen.

Example in Simple Tenses.

Ma sœur ne sait-elle pas ? My sister knows she not ?
Meaning Does not my sister know ?

Example in Compound Tenses.

Mes sœurs n'avaient-elles pas } My sisters had they not sung ?
chanté ?
Meaning Had not my sisters sung ?

70. The four observations made with regard to the conjugation of verbs interrogatively, apply also to verbs conjugated both negatively and interrogatively.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verbs.

71. The auxiliary verbs *avoir* to have, and *être* to be, being used in the formation of the compound tenses of all the other verbs, it will be proper to begin by their conjugation.

72. *Avoir* to have, is employed as an auxiliary, to conjugate its own compound tenses—so that any compound tenses of *avoir* to have, is one of its simple tenses, to which the participle past has been added; thus the preterit indefinite, (or compound of the present,) is formed with the present indicative, *j'ai* I have, to which the participle past, *eu* had, is added—*j'ai eu* I have had—*tu as eu* thou hast had, &c.; and so on of the other compound tenses.

73. The compound tenses of *être* to be, are formed with the help of *avoir* to have, so that any compound tense of *être* to be, is composed of a simple tense of *avoir* to have, to which the participle past of *être* to be, is added; thus the preterit indefinite, (or compound of the present,) is formed with the present indicative, *j'ai* I have, of *avoir* to have, to which the participle past, *été* been, of *être* to be, is added; *j'ai été* I have been—*tu as été* thou hast been, &c.; and so on, of the other compound tenses.

74. Observe that the terminations of the imperfects, and of the conditionals, which are now generally spelt *ais*, *aïs*, *ait*, *sient*, in all verbs, were formerly, and are still now, by a few writers, spelt *ois*, *ois*, *oit*, *oient*. Both ways are pronounced alike, but the new spelling is nearer the pronunciation than the old one.

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vente.
²st. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

†CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

AVOIR to have. (Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.	
avoir	to have	a voir
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT, or compound of the present.	
avoir eu	to have had	a voi ru
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.	
ayant	having	é yan
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
ayant eu	having had	é yan tu
-E-	PARTICIPLE PAST OR PERFECT OR PASSIVE.	
eu, m. s. eue, f. s. eus, m. p. eues, f. p.	had	u

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
J'ai	I have	jé
tu as	thou hast	tu a
il a	he has	i la
nous avons	we have	nou za von
vous avez	you have	vou za vé
ils ont	they have	il zon
-G-	PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
J'ai eu	I have had	jé u
tu as eu	thou hast had	tu a zu
il a eu	he has had	i la u
nous avons eu	we have had	nou za von zu
vous avez eu	you have had	vou za vé zu
ils ont eu	they have had	il zon tu
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
J'avais	I had	ja vé
tu avais	thou hadst	tu a vé
il avait	he had	i la vé
nous avions	we had	nou za vi on
vous aviez	you had	vou za vi é
ils avaient	they had	il za vé
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
J'avais eu	I had had	ja vé zu
tu avais eu	thou hadst had	tu a vé zu
il avait eu	he had had	i la vé tu
nous avions eu	we had had	nou za vi on zu
vous aviez eu	you had had	vou za vi é zu
ils avaient eu	they had had	il za vé tu

†See page 1, art. 7.

*mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boite. ancre, ingrat. onde. un, amek.
 4j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as li, in Wi lli am.*

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

J'eus	<i>I had</i>	ju
tu eus	<i>thou hadst</i>	tu u
il eut	<i>he had</i>	i lu
nous eûmes	<i>we had</i>	nou zum
vous eûtes	<i>you had</i>	vou zut
ils eurent	<i>they had</i>	il zur

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

J'eus eu	<i>I had had</i>	ju zu
tu eus eu	<i>thou hadst had</i>	tu u zu
il eut eu	<i>he had had</i>	i lu tu
nous eûmes eu	<i>we had had</i>	nou zum zu
vous eûtes eu	<i>you had had</i>	vou zut zu
ils eurent eu	<i>they had had</i>	il zur tu

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

J'aurai	<i>I shall or will have</i>	jo ré
tu auras	<i>thou shalt or wilt have</i>	tu o râ
il aura	<i>he shall or will have</i>	i lo ra
nous aurons	<i>we shall or will have</i>	nou zo ron
vous aurez	<i>you shall or will have</i>	vou zo ré
ils auront	<i>they shall or will have</i>	il zo ron

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

J'aurai eu	<i>I shall or will have had</i>	jo ré u
tu auras eu	<i>thou shalt or wilt have had</i>	tu o râ zu
il aura eu	<i>he shall or will have had</i>	i lo ra u
nous aurons eu	<i>we shall or will have had</i>	nou zo ron zu
vous aurez eu	<i>you shall or will have had</i>	vou zo ré zu
ils auront eu	<i>they shall or will have had</i>	il zo ron tu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

J'aurais	<i>I should, would, could, or might have</i>	jo rê
tu aurais	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst have</i>	tu o rê
il aurait	<i>he should, would, could, or might have</i>	i lo rê
nous aurions	<i>we should, would, could, or might have</i>	nou zo ri on
vous auriez	<i>you should, would, could, or might have</i>	vou zo ri ó
ils auraient	<i>they should, would, could, or might have</i>	il zo rê

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voir.
²at. arm. tub. ale. maro. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

J'aurais eu,
 or j'eusse eu
 tu aurais eu,
 or tu eusses eu
 il aurait eu,
 or il eût eu
 nous aurions eu,
 or nous eussions eu
 vous auriez eu,
 or vous eussiez eu
 ils auraient eu,
 or ils eussent eu

*I should, would, could,
 or might have had
 thou shouldst, wouldst,
 couldst, or mightst have had
 he should, would, could,
 or might have had
 we should, would, could,
 or might have had
 you should, would, could,
 or might have had
 they should, would, could,
 or might have had*

jo rè zu
 jus u
 tu o rè zu
 tu us zu
 i lo rè tu
 i lu tu
 nou zo ri on zu
 nou zu si on zu
 vou zo ri é zu
 vou zu si é zu
 il zo rè tu
 il zus tu

-R-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

aie
 qu'il ait
 ayons
 ayez
 qu'ils aient

*have (thou)
 let him have
 let us have
 have (you)
 let them have*

è
 ki lè
 é yon
 é yé
 kil zè

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que j'aie
 que tu aies
 qu'il ait
 que nous ayons
 que vous ayez
 qu'ils aient

*that I may have
 that thou mayst have
 that he may have
 that we may have
 that you may have
 that they may have*

ke jè
 ke tu è
 ki lè
 ke nou zé yon
 ke vou zé yé
 kil zè

-R-

PRÆTERIT OR PAST,

or compound of the present.

Que j'aie eu
 que tu aies eu
 qu'il ait eu
 que nous ayons eu
 que vous ayez eu
 qu'ils aient eu

*that I may have had
 that thou mayst have had
 that he may have had
 that we may have had
 that you may have had
 that they may have had*

ke jè u
 ke tu è zu
 ki lè tu
 ke nou zé yon zu
 ke vou zé yé zu
 kil zè tu

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que j'eusse
 que tu eusses
 qu'il eût
 que nous eussions
 que vous eussiez
 qu'ils eussent

*that I might have
 that thou mightst have
 that he might have
 that we might have
 that you might have
 that they might have*

ke jus
 ke tu us
 ki lu
 ke nou zu si on
 ke vou zu si é
 kil zus

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse eu
 que tu eusses eu
 qu'il eût eu
 que nous eussions eu
 que vous eussiez eu
 qu'ils eussent eu

*that I might have had
 that thou mightst have had
 that he might have had
 that we might have had
 that you might have had
 that they might have had*

ke jus u
 ke tu us zu
 ki lu tu
 ke nou zu si on zu
 ke vou zu si é zu
 kil zus tu

mur, mûr, jeune, jeûne, boîte, boîtte, ancre, ingrat, onde, un, amon.
j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

AVOIR to have (Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.	
ne pas avoir	not to have	ne pâ za voir
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT, or compound of the present.	
n'avoir pas eu	not to have had	na voir pâ zu
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.	
n'ayant pas	not having	né yan pâ
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
n'ayant pas eu	having not had	né yan pâ zu

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-Y-	PRESENT.	
Je n'ai pas	I have not	je né pâ
tu n'as pas	thou hast not	tu nâ pâ
il n'a pas	he has not	il na pâ
nous n'avons pas	we have not	nou na von pâ
vous n'avez pas	you have not	vou na vé pâ
ils n'ont pas	they have not	il non pâ
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
Je n'ai pas eu	I have not had	je né pâ zu
tu n'as pas eu	thou hast not had	tu nâ pâ zu
il n'a pas eu	he has not had	il na pâ zu
nous n'avons pas eu	we have not had	nou na von pâ zu
vous n'avez pas eu	you have not had	vou na vé pâ zu
ils n'ont pas eu	they have not had	il non pâ zu
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je n'avais pas	I had not	je na vé pâ
tu n'avais pas	thou hadst not	tu na vé pâ
il n'avait pas	he had not	il na vé pâ
nous n'avions pas	we had not	nou na vi on pâ
vous n'aviez pas	you had not	vou na vi é pâ
ils n'avaient pas	they had not	il na vé pâ
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
Je n'avais pas eu	I had not had	je na vé pâ zu
tu n'avais pas eu	thou hadst not had	tu na vé pâ zu
il n'avait pas eu	he had not had	il na vé pâ zu
nous n'avions pas eu	we had not had	nou na vi on pâ zu
vous n'aviez pas eu	you had not had	vou na vi é pâ zu
ils n'avaient pas eu	they had not had	il na vé pâ zu

¹am. dne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouéte.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too, fool.

23-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Je n'eus pas	<i>I had not</i>	je nu pâ
tu n'eus pas	<i>thou hadst not</i>	tu nu pâ
il n'eut pas	<i>he had not</i>	il nu pâ
nous n'eûmes pas	<i>we had not</i>	nou num pâ
vous n'eûtes pas	<i>you had not</i>	vou nut pâ
ils n'eurent pas	<i>they had not</i>	il nur pâ

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

Je n'eus pas eu	<i>I had not had</i>	je nu pâ zu
tu n'eus pas eu	<i>thou hadst not had</i>	tu nu pâ zu
il n'eut pas eu	<i>he had not had</i>	il nu pâ zu
nous n'eûmes pas eu	<i>we had not had</i>	nou num pâ zu
vous n'eûtes pas eu	<i>you had not had</i>	vou nut pâ zu
ils n'eurent pas eu	<i>they had not had</i>	il nur pâ zu

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je n'aurai pas	<i>I shall or will not have</i>	je no ré pâ
tu n'auras pas	<i>thou shalt or wilt not have</i>	tu no râ pâ
il n'aura pas	<i>he shall or will not have</i>	il no ra pâ
nous n'aurons pas	<i>we shall or will not have</i>	nou no ron pâ
vous n'aurez pas	<i>you shall or will not have</i>	vou no ré pâ
ils n'auront pas	<i>they shall or will not have</i>	il no ron pâ

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je n'aurai pas eu	<i>I shall or will not have had</i>	je no ré pâ zu
tu n'auras pas eu	<i>thou shalt or wilt not have had</i>	tu no râ pâ zu
il n'aura pas eu	<i>he shall or will not have had</i>	il no ra pâ zu
nous n'aurons pas eu	<i>we shall or will not have had</i>	nou no ron pâ zu
vous n'aurez pas eu	<i>you shall or will not have had</i>	vou no ré pâ zu
ils n'auront pas eu	<i>they shall or will not have had</i>	il no ron pâ zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je n'aurais pas	<i>I should, would, could, or might not have</i>	je no rè pâ
tu n'aurais pas	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst not have</i>	tu no rè pâ
il n'aurait pas	<i>he should, would, could, or might not have</i>	il no rè pâ
nous n'aurions pas	<i>we should, would, could, or might not have</i>	nou no ri on pâ
vous n'auriez pas	<i>you should, would, could, or might not have</i>	vou no ri é pâ
ils n'auraient pas	<i>they should, would, could, or might not have</i>	il no rè pâ

³mur mûr. jeûne. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un, amen.
⁴j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

-Q-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas eu,	I should, would, could,	je no rè pâ zu
or je n'eusse pas eu	or might not have had	je nus pâ zu
tu n'aurais pas eu,	thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,	tu no rè pâ zu
or tu n'eusses pas eu	or mightst not have had	tu nus pâ zu
il n'aurait pas eu,	he should, would, could,	il no rè pâ zu
or il n'eût pas eu	or might not have had	il nu pâ zu
nous n'aurions pas eu,	we should, would, could,	nou no ri on pâ zu
or nous n'eussions pas eu	or might not have had	nou nu si on pâ zu
vous n'auriez pas eu,	you should, would, could,	vou no ri é pâ zu
or vous n'eussiez pas eu	or might not have had	vou nu si é pâ zu
ils n'auraient pas eu,	they should, would could,	il no rè pâ zu
or ils n'eussent pas eu	or might not have had	il nus pâ zu

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

n'aie pas	have not (thou)	nè pâ
qu'il n'ait pas	let him not have	kil nè pâ
n'ayons pas	let us not have	né yon pâ
n'ayez pas	have not (you)	né yé pâ
qu'ils n'aient pas	let them not have	kil nè pâ

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je n'aie pas	that I may	} not have	kej nè pâ
que tu n'aies pas	that thou mayst		ke tu nè pâ
qu'il n'ait pas	that he may		kil nè pâ
que nous n'ayons pas	that we may		ke nou né yon pâ
que vous n'ayez pas	that you may		ke vou né yé pâ
qu'ils n'aient pas	that they may		kil nè pâ

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,

or compound of the present,

Que je n'aie pas eu	that I may	} not have had	kej nè pâ zu
que tu n'aies pas eu	that thou mayst		ke tu nè pâ zu
qu'il n'ait pas eu	that he may		kil nè pâ zu
que nous n'ayons pas eu	that we may		ke nou né yon pâ zu
que vous n'ayez pas eu	that you may		ke vou né yé pâ zu
qu'ils n'aient pas eu	that they may		kil nè pâ zu

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je n'eusse pas	that I might	} not have	kej nus pâ
que tu n'eusses pas	that thou mightst		ke tu nus pâ
qu'il n'eût pas	that he might		kil nu pâ
que nous n'eussions pas	that we might		ke nou nu si on pâ
que vous n'eussiez pas	that you might		ke vou nu si é pâ
qu'ils n'eussent pas	that they might		kil nus pâ

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas eu	that I might	} not have had	kej nus pa zu
que tu n'eusses pas eu	that thou mightst		ke tu nus pâ zu
qu'il n'eût pas eu	that he might		kil nu pâ zu
que nous n'eussions pas eu	that we might		ke nou nu si on pâ zu
que vous n'eussiez pas eu	that you might		ke vou nu si é pâ zu
qu'ils n'eussent pas eu	that they might		kil nus pâ zu

¹ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. votre.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

AVOIR to have. (Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Ai-je	have I	éj
as-tu	hast thou	â tu
a-t-il	has he	a til
avons-nous	have we	a von nou
avez-vous	have you	a vé vou
ont-ils	have they	on til

-G-

PERFECT OR PRÆTERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ai-je eu	have I had	éj u
as-tu eu	hast thou had	â tu u
a-t-il eu	has he had	a til u
avons-nous eu	have we had	a von nou zu
avez-vous eu	have you had	a vé vou zu
ont-ils eu	have they had	on til zu

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Avais-je	had I	a vèj
avais-tu	hadst thou	a vè tu
avait-il	had he	a vè til
avions-nous	had we	a vi on nou
aviez-vous	had you	a vi é vou
avaient-ils	had they	a vè til

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Avais-je eu	had I had	a vèj u
avais-tu eu	hadst thou had	a vè tu u
avait-il eu	had he had	a vè til u
avions-nous eu	had we had	a vi on nou zu
aviez-vous eu	had you had	a vi é vou zu
avaient-ils eu	had they had	a vè til zu

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Eus-je	had I	uj
eus-tu	hadst thou	u tu
eut-il	had he	u til
eûmes-nous	had we	um nou
eûtes-vous	had you	ut vou
eurent-ils	had they	ur til

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
 'j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as li, in William.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

Eus-je eu	had I had	uj u
eus-tu eu	hadst thou had	u tu u
eut-il eu	had he had	u ti lu
eûmes-nous eu	had we had	um nou zu
eûtes-vous eu	had you had	ut vou zu
eurent-ils eu	had they had	ur til zu

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Aurai-je	shall or will I have	o réj
auras-tu	shalt or wilt thou have	o râ tu
aura-t-il	shall or will he have	o ra til
aurons-nous	shall or will we have	o ron nou
aurez-vous	shall or will you have	o ré vou
auront-ils	shall or will they have	o ron til

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

Aurai-je eu	shall or will I have had	o réj u
auras-tu eu	shalt or wilt thou have had	o râ tu u
aura-t-il eu	shall or will he have had	o ra til u
aurons-nous eu	shall or will we have had	o ron nou zu
aurez-vous eu	shall or will you have had	o ré vou zu
auront-ils eu	shall or will they have had	o ron til zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Aurais-je	should, would, could, or might I have	o réj
aurais-tu	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou have	o rê tu
aurait-il	should, would, could, or might he have	o rê til
aurions-nous	should, would, could, or might we have	o ri on nou
auriez-vous	should, would, could, or might you have	o ri é vou
auraient-ils	should, would, could, or might they have	o rê til

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present.

Aurais-je eu,	should, would, could,	o réj u
or eussé-je eu	or might I have had	u séj u
aurais-tu eu,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,	o rê tu u
or eusses-tu eu	or mightst thou have had	us tu u
aurait-il eu,	should, would, could,	o rê til eu
or eût-il eu	or might he have had	u ti lu
aurions-nous eu,	should, would, could,	o ri on nou zu
or eussions-nous eu	or might we have had	u si on nou su
auriez-vous eu,	should, would, could,	o ri é vou zu
or eussiez-vous eu	or might you have had	u si é vou su
auraient-ils eu,	should, would, could,	o rê til zu
or eussent-ils eu	or might they have had	us til su

'ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte, opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
 'at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

AVOIR to have (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

N'ai-je pas	have I not	něj pâ
n'as-tu pas	hast thou not	nâ tu pâ
n'a-t-il pas	has he not	na til pâ
n'avons-nous pas	have we not	na von nou pâ
n'avez-vous pas	have you not	na vé vou pâ
n'ont-ils pas	have they not	non til pâ

-G-

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
 or compound of the present.

N'ai je pas eu	have I not had	něj pâ zu
n'as-tu pas eu	hast thou not had	nâ tu pâ zu
n'a-t-il pas eu	has he not had	na til pâ zu
n'avons-nous pas eu	have we not had	na von nou pâ zu
n'avez-vous pas eu	have you not had	na vé vou pâ zu
n'ont-ils pas eu	have they not had	non til pâ zu

-H-

IMPERFECT.

N'avais-je pas	had I not	na vėj pâ
n'avais-tu pas	hadst thou not	na vè tu pâ
n'avait-il pas	had he not	na vè til pâ
n'avions-nous pas	had we not	na vi on nou pâ
n'aviez-vous pas	had you not	na vi é vou pâ
n'avaient-ils pas	had they not	na vè til pâ

-I-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas eu	had I not had	na vėj pâ zu
n'avais-tu pas eu	hadst thou not had	na vè tu pâ zu
n'avait-il pas eu	had he not had	na vè til pâ zu
n'avions-nous pas eu	had we not had	na vi on nou pâ zu
n'aviez-vous pas eu	had you not had	na vi é vou pâ zu
n'avaient-ils pas eu	had they not had	na vè til pâ zu

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

N'eus-je pas	had I not	nuj p'
n'eus-tu pas	hadst thou not	nu tu pâ
n'eut-il pas	had he not	nu til pâ
n'eûmes-nous pas	had we not	num nou pâ
n'eûtes-vous pas	had you not	nut vou pâ
n'eurent-ils pas	had they not	nur til pâ

³mur. mur. jeune. jeune. boîte. boîte. ancre, ingrat. onde. un, amen.
⁴j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

N'eus-je pas eu	had I not had	nũj pã zu
n'eus-tu pas eu	hadst thou not had	nu tu pã zu
n'eut-il pas eu	had he not had	nu til pã zu
n'eûmes-nous pas eu	had we not had	num nou pã zu
n'eûtes-vous pas eu	had you not had	nut vou pã zu
n'eurent-ils pas eu	had they not had	nur til pã zu

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

N'aurai-je pas	shall or will I not have	no réj pã
n'auras-tu pas	shalt or wilt thou not have	no rã tu pã
n'aura-t-il pas	shall or will he not have	no ra til pã
n'aurons-nous pas	shall or will we not have	no ron nou pã
n'aurez-vous pas	shall or will you not have	no ré vou pã
n'auront-ils pas	shall or will they not have	no ron til pã

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas eu	shall or will I not have had	no réj pã zu
n'auras-tu pas eu	shalt or wilt thou not have had	no rã tu pã zu
n'aura-t-il pas eu	shall or will he not have had	no ra til pã zu
n'aurons-nous pas eu	shall or will we not have had	no ron nou pã zu
n'aurez-vous pas eu	shall or will you not have had	no ré vou pã zu
n'auront-ils pas eu	shall or will they not have had	no ron til pã zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

N'aurais-je pas	should, would, could, or might I not have	no réj pã
n'aurais-tu pas	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou not have	no rè tu pã
n'aurait-il pas	should, would, could, or might he not have	no rè til pã
n'aurions-nous pas	should, would, could, or might we not have	no ri on nou pã
n'auriez-vous pas	should, would, could, or might you not have	no ri é vou pã
n'auraient-ils pas	should, would, could, or might they not have	no rè til pã

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas eu,	should, would, could,	no réj pã zu
or n'euss-je pas eu	or might I not have had	nu sêj pã zu
n'aurais-tu pas eu,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,	no rè tu pã zu
or n'eusses-tu pas eu	or mightst thou not have had	nus tu pã zu
n'aurait il pas eu,	should, would, could,	no rè til pã zu
or n'eût-il pas eu	or might he not have had	nu til pã zu
n'aurions-nous pas eu,	should, would, could,	no ri on nou pã zu
or n'eussions-nous pas eu	or might we not have had	nu si on nou pã zu
n'auriez-vous pas eu,	should, would, could,	no ri é vou pã
or n'eussiez-vous pas eu	or might you not have had	nu si é vou pã zu
n'auraient-ils pas eu,	should, would could,	no rè til pã zu
or n'eussent-ils pas eu	or might they not have had	nus til pã zu

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. être. tout. voulu.
²ai. arm. tub. alo. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB.

Y AVOIR

there to be

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	P RESENT.	
Y avoir	there to be	i a voir
-B-	P AST OR PERFECT, or compound of the present.	
Y avoir eu	there to have been	i a voir u
-C-	P ARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.	
Y ayant	there being	i é yan
-D-	C OMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
Y ayant eu	there having been	i é yan tu

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	P RESENT.	
Il y a	there is or there are	il ya
-G-	P ERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
Il y a eu	there has been or there have been	il ya u
-H-	I MPERFECT.	
Il y avait	there was or there were	il ya vè
-I-	P LU PERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
Il y avait eu	there had been	il ya vè tu
-J-	P RE TERIT DEFINITE.	
Il y eut	there was or there were	il yu
-K-	P RE TERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.	
Il y eut eu	there had been	il yu tu
-L-	F UTURE ABSOLUTE.	
Il y aura	there will be	il yo ra
-M-	F UTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.	
Il y aura eu	there will have been	il yo ra u

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-	P RESENT.	
Il y aurait	there would be	il yo rè
-O-	P AST, or compound of the present.	
Il y aurait eu	there would have been	il yo rè tu

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-	P RESENT.	
Qu'il y ait	that there may be	kil yè
-R-	P RE TERIT OR P AST, or compound of the present.	
Qu'il y ait eu	that there may have been	kil yè tu
-S-	I MPERFECT.	
Qu'il y eût	that there might be	kil yu
-T-	P LU PERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
Qu'il y eût eu	that there might have been	kil yu tu

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. amerc. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
'j, as s in ploasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as li, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB.

Y AVOIR

there to be

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.	
No pas y avoir	not there to be	ne pâ zi a voir
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT,	
	or compound of the present.	
No pas y avoir eu	not there to have been	ne pâ zi a voi ru
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,	
N'y ayant pas	there not being	ni é yan pâ
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT	
N'y ayant pas eu	there not having been	ni é yan pâ zu

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Il n'y a pas	there is not or there are not	il gna pâ
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,	
	or compound of the present.	
Il n'y a pas eu	there has not been	il gna pâ zu
	or there have not been	
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Il n'y avait pas	there was not or there were not	il gna vè pâ
-I-	PLUPERFECT,	
	or compound of the imperfect.	
Il n'y avait pas eu	there had not been	il gna vè pâ zu
-J-	PRETERIT DEFINITE.	
Il n'y out pas	there was not or there were not	il gnu pâ
-K-	PRETERIT ANTERIOR,	
	or compound of the preterit.	
Il n'y out pas eu	there had not been	il gnu pâ zu
-L-	FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	
Il n'y aura pas	there will not be	il gno ra pâ
-M-	FUTURE ANTERIOR,	
	or compound of the future.	
Il n'y aura pas eu	there will not have been	il gno ra pâ zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-	PRESENT.	
Il n'y aurait pas	there would not be	il gno rè pâ
-O-	PAST,	
	or compound of the present.	
Il n'y aurait pas eu	there would not have been	il gno rè pâ zu

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-	PRESENT.	
Qu'il n'y ait pas	that there may not be	kil gnè zu
-R-	PRETERIT OR PAST,	
	or compound of the present,	
Qu'il n'y ait pas eu	that there may not have been	kil gnè pâ zu
-S-	IMPERFECT.	
Qu'il n'y eût pas	that there might not be	kil gnu pâ
-T-	PLUPERFECT,	
	or compound of the imperfect.	
Qu'il n'y eût pas eu	that there might not have been	kil gnu pâ zu

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouite.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. cel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB.

Y AVOIR *there to be* (*Interrogatively.*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-	PRESENT.	
Y a-t-il	<i>is there or are there</i>	ya til
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
Y a-t-il eu	<i>has there been or have there been</i>	ya ti lu
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Y avait-il	<i>was there or were there</i>	ya vè til
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
Y avait-il eu	<i>had there been</i>	ya vè ti lu
-J-	PRETERIT DEFINITE.	
Y eut-il	<i>was there or were there</i>	yu til
-K-	PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.	
Y eut-il eu	<i>had there been</i>	yu ti lu
-L-	FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	
Y aura-t-il	<i>will there be</i>	yo ra til
-M-	FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.	
Y aura-t-il eu	<i>will there have been</i>	yo ra ti lu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-	PRESENT.	
Y aurait-il	<i>would there be</i>	yo rè til
-O-	PAST, or compound of the present.	
Y aurait-il eu	<i>would there have been</i>	yo rè ti lu

mur. mür. juno. jéno. boite. boïto. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amon
j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB.

Y AVOIR *there to be* (*Negatively and Interrogatively.*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

P-	PRESENT.	
N'y a-t-il pas	<i>is there not or are there not</i>	gna til pâ
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
N'y a-t-il pas eu	<i>has there not been or have there not been</i>	gna til pâ zu
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
N'y avait-il pas	<i>was there not or were there not</i>	gna vè til pâ
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
N'y avait-il pas eu	<i>had there not been</i>	gna vè til pâ zu
-J-	PRETERIT DEFINITE.	
N'y out-il pas	<i>was there not or were there not</i>	gny til pâ
-K-	PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.	
N'y out-il pas eu	<i>had there not been</i>	gny til pâ zu
-L-	FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	
N'y aura-t-il pas	<i>will there not be</i>	gno ra til pâ
-M-	FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.	
N'y aura-t-il pas eu	<i>will there not have been</i>	gno ra til pâ zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-	PRESENT.	
N'y aurait-il pas	<i>would there not be</i>	gno rè til pâ
-O-	PAST, or compound of the present	
N'y aurait-il pas eu	<i>would there not have been</i>	gno rè til pâ zu

¹ami. dne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voué.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

†CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

ÊTRE

to be

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT,	
être	to be	ê tre
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT, or compound of the present.	
avoir été	to have been	a vio ré té
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,	
étant	being	é tan
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
ayant été	having been	é yan té té
-E-	PARTICIPLE PAST OR PERFECT OR PASSIVE	
été	been	é té

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je suis	I am	je su i
tu es	thou art	tu è
il est	he is	i lè
nous sommes	we are	nou som
vous êtes	you are	vou zét
ils sont	they are	il son
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
J'ai été	I have been	jé é té
tu as été	thou hast been	tu à zé té
il a été	he has been	i la é té
nous avons été	we have been	nou za von zé té
vous avez été	you have been	vou za vé zé té
ils ont été	they have been	il zon té té
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
J'étais	I was	jé tè
tu étais	thou wast	tu é tè
il était	he was	i l é tè
nous étions	we were	nou zé ti on
vous étiez	you were	vou zé ti é
ils étaient	they were	il zé tè
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
J'avais été	I had been	ja vè zé té
tu avais été	thou hadst been	tu a vè zé té
il avait été	he had been	i la vè té té
nous avions été	we had been	nou za vi on zé té
vous aviez été	you had been	vou za vi é zé té
ils avaient été	they had been	il za vè té té

mar. mûr. *jeune.* jeûne. *boîte.* boïte. *ancro.* ingrat. *onde.* un, amen.
**j,* as *s* in *plea sure.* *gn,* as *ni* in *union.* *ill,* as *lli,* in *Wi lli am*

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Je fus	<i>I was</i>	je fu
tu fus	<i>thou wast</i>	tu fu
il fut	<i>he was</i>	il fu
nous fûmes	<i>we were</i>	nou fum
vous fûtes	<i>you were</i>	vou fut
ils furent	<i>they were</i>	il fur

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

J'eus été	<i>I had been</i>	ju zé té
tu eus été	<i>thou hadst been</i>	tu u zé té
il eut été	<i>he had been</i>	i lu té té
nous eûmes été	<i>we had been</i>	nou zum zé té
vous eûtes été	<i>you had been</i>	vou zut zé té
ils eurent été	<i>they had been</i>	il zur té té

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je serai	<i>I shall or will be</i>	je sré
tu seras	<i>thou shalt or will be</i>	tu srâ
il sera	<i>he shall or will be</i>	il sra
nous serons	<i>we shall or will be</i>	nou sron
vous serez	<i>you shall or will be</i>	vou sré
ils seront	<i>they shall or will be</i>	il sron

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

J'aurai été	<i>I shall or will have been</i>	jo ré é té
tu auras été	<i>thou shalt or will have been</i>	tu o râ zé té
il aura été	<i>he shall or will have been</i>	il o ra é té
nous aurons été	<i>we shall or will have been</i>	nou zo ron zé té
vous aurez été	<i>you shall or will have been</i>	vou zo ré zé té
ils auront été	<i>they shall or will have been</i>	il zo ron té té

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je serais	<i>I should, would, could,</i> <i>or might be</i>	jo sré
tu serais	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i> <i>or mightst be</i>	tu sré
il serait	<i>he should, would, could,</i> <i>or might be</i>	il sré
nous serions	<i>we should, would, could,</i> <i>or might be</i>	nou se ri on
vous seriez	<i>you should, would, could,</i> <i>or might be</i>	vou se ri é
ils veraient	<i>they should, would, could,</i> <i>or might be</i>	il sré

ani. âre. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voilà
at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

J'aurais été	<i>I should, would, could,</i>	jo rè zé té
or j'eusse été	<i>or might have been</i>	jus é té
tu aurais été	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>	tu o rè zé té
or tu eusses été	<i>or mightst have been</i>	tu us zé té
il aurait été	<i>he should, would, could,</i>	i lo rè té té
or il eût été	<i>or might have been</i>	i lu té té
nous aurions été	<i>we should, would, could,</i>	nou zo ri on zé té
or nous eussions été	<i>or might have been</i>	nou zu si on zé té
vous auriez été	<i>you should, would, could,</i>	vou zo ri é zé té
or vous eussiez été	<i>or might have been</i>	vou zu si é zé té
ils auraient été	<i>they should, would, could,</i>	il zo rè té té
or ils eussent été	<i>or might have been</i>	il zus té té

-r-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sois	<i>be (thou)</i>	soi
qu'il soit	<i>let him be</i>	kil soi
soyons	<i>let us be</i>	soi yon
soyez	<i>be (you)</i>	soi yé
qu'ils soient	<i>let them be</i>	kil soi

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je sois	<i>that I may be</i>	kej soi
que tu sois	<i>that thou mayst be</i>	ke tu soi
qu'il soit	<i>that he may be</i>	kil soi
que nous soyons	<i>that we may be</i>	ke nou soi yon
que vous soyez	<i>that you may be</i>	ke vou soi yé
qu'ils soient	<i>that they may be</i>	kil soi

-R-

PRETERIT OF PAST,
or compound of the present,

Que j'aie été	<i>that I may have been</i>	ke jè é té
que tu aies été	<i>that thou mayst have been</i>	ke tu é zé té
qu'il ait été	<i>that he may have been</i>	ki lè té té
que nous ayons été	<i>that we may have been</i>	ke nou zé yon zé té
que vous ayez été	<i>that you may have been</i>	ke vou zé yé zé té
qu'ils aient été	<i>that they may have been</i>	kil zé té té

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je fusse	<i>that I might be</i>	kej fus
que tu fusses	<i>that thou mightst be</i>	ke tu fus
qu'il fût	<i>that he might be</i>	kil fu
que nous fussions	<i>that we might be</i>	ko nou fu si on
que vous fussiez	<i>that you might be</i>	ke vou fu si é
qu'ils fussent	<i>that they might be</i>	kil fus

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse été	<i>that I might have been</i>	ke jus é té
que tu eusses été	<i>that thou mightst have been</i>	ko tu us zé té
qu'il eût été	<i>that he might have been</i>	ki lu té té
que nous eussions été	<i>that we might have been</i>	ke nou zu si on zé té
que vous eussiez été	<i>that you might have been</i>	ke vou zu si é zé té
qu'ils eussent été	<i>that they might have been</i>	kil zus té té

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boïte. ancre. ingrat. onco. un. amen.
j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

ÊTRE

to be

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.	
Ne pas être	<i>not to be</i>	ne pâ zê tre
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT, <i>or compound of the present.</i>	
ne pas avoir été	<i>not to have been</i>	ne pâ za voi ré té
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,	
n' étant pas	<i>not being</i>	né tan pâ
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
n'ayant pas été	<i>not having been</i>	né yan pâ zé té

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je ne suis pas	<i>I am not</i>	jen su i pâ
tu n'es pas	<i>thou art not</i>	tu nè pâ
il n'est pas	<i>he is not</i>	il nè pâ
nous ne sommes pas	<i>we are not</i>	noun som pâ
vous n'êtes pas	<i>you are not</i>	vou nêt pâ
ils ne sont pas	<i>they are not</i>	il ne son pâ
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE, <i>or compound of the present.</i>	
Je n'ai pas été	<i>I have not been</i>	je né pâ zé té
tu n'as pas été	<i>thou hast not been</i>	tu nâ pâ zé té
il n'a pas été	<i>he has not been</i>	il na pâ zé té
nous n'avons pas été	<i>we have not been</i>	nou na von pâ zé té
vous n'avez pas été	<i>you have not been</i>	vou na vé pâ zé té
ils n'ont pas été	<i>they have not been</i>	il non pâ zé té
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je n'étais pas	<i>I was not</i>	je né tè pâ
tu n'étais pas	<i>thou wast not</i>	tu né tè pâ
il n'était pas	<i>he was not</i>	il né tè pâ
nous n'étions pas	<i>we were not</i>	nou né ti on pâ
vous n'étiez pas	<i>you were not</i>	vou né ti é pâ
ils n'étaient pas	<i>they were not</i>	il né tè pâ
-I-	PLUPERFECT, <i>or compound of the imperfect.</i>	
Je n'avais pas été	<i>I had not been</i>	je na vè pâ zé té
tu n'avais pas été	<i>thou hadst not been</i>	tu na vè pâ zé té
il n'avait pas été	<i>he had not been</i>	il na vè pâ zé té
nous n'avions pas été	<i>we had not been</i>	nou na vi on pâ zé té
vous n'aviez pas été	<i>you had not been</i>	vou na vi é pâ zé té
ils n'avaient pas été	<i>they had not been</i>	il na vè pâ zé té

¹anu. dne. le. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voute.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne fus pas
 tu ne fus pas
 il ne fut pas
 nous ne fûmes pas
 vous ne fûtes pas
 ils ne furent pas

*I was not
 thou wast not
 he was not
 we were not
 you were not
 they were not*

jen fu pâ
 tun fu pâ
 il ne fu pâ
 noun fum pâ
 voun fut pâ
 il ne fur pâ

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

Je n'eus pas été
 tu n'eus pas été
 il n'eut pas été
 nous n'eûmes pas été
 vous n'eûtes pas été
 ils n'eurent pas été

*I had not been
 thou hadst not been
 he had not been
 we had not been
 you had not been
 they had not been*

je nu pâ zé té
 tu nu pâ zé té
 il nu pâ zé té
 nou num pâ zé té
 vou nut pâ zé té
 il nur pâ zé té

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne serai pas
 tu ne seras pas
 il ne sera pas
 nous ne serons pas
 vous ne serez pas
 ils ne seront pas

*I shall or will not be
 thou shalt or will not be
 he shall or will not be
 we shall or will not be
 you shall or will not be
 they shall or will not be*

jen sré pâ
 tun srâ pâ
 il ne sra pâ
 noun sron pâ
 voun sré pâ
 il ne sron pâ

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je n'aurai pas été
 tu n'auras pas été
 il n'aura pas été
 nous n'aurons pas été
 vous n'aurez pas été
 ils n'auront pas été

*I shall or will not have been
 thou shalt or will not have been
 he shall or will not have been
 we shall or will not have been
 you shall or will not have been
 they shall or will not have been*

jno ré pâ zé té
 tu no râ pâ zé té
 il no ra pâ zé té
 nou no ron pâ zé té
 vou no ré pâ zé té
 il no ron pâ zé té

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne serais pas
 tu ne serais pas
 il ne serait pas
 nous ne serions pas
 vous ne seriez pas
 ils ne seraient pas

*I should, would, could,
 or might not be
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
 or mightst not be
 he should, would, could,
 or might not be
 we should, would, could,
 or might not be
 you should, would, could,
 or might not be
 they should, would, could,
 or might not be*

jen sré pâ
 tun sré pâ
 il ne sré pâ
 noun se ri on pâ
 voun se ri é pâ
 il ne sré pâ

²mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre, ingrat. onde. un, amen.
⁴j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

-O-

FAST,

or compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas été	<i>I should, would,</i>	} <i>not have been</i>	je no rè pâ zé té
or je n'eusse pas été	<i>could, or might</i>		je nus pâ zé té
tu n'aurais pas été	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst,</i>		tu no rè pâ zé té
or tu n'eusses pas été	<i>couldst, or mightst</i>		tu nus pâ zé té
il n'aurait pas été	<i>he should, would,</i>		il no rè pâ zé té
or il n'eût pas été	<i>could, or might</i>		il nu pâ zé té
nous n'aurions pas été	<i>we should, would,</i>		nou no ri on pâ zé té
or nous n'eussions pas été	<i>could, or might</i>		nou nu si on pâ zé té
vous n'auriez pas été	<i>you should, would,</i>		vou no ri é pâ zé té
or vous n'eussiez pas été	<i>could, or might</i>		vou nu si é pâ zé té
ils n'auraient pas été	<i>they should, would,</i>		il no rè pâ zé té
or ils n'eussent pas été	<i>could, or might</i>		il nus pâ zé té

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne sois pas	<i>be not (thou)</i>	ne soi pâ
qu'il ne soit pas	<i>let him not be</i>	kil ne soi pâ
ne soyons pas	<i>let us not be</i>	ne soi yon pâ
ne soyez pas	<i>be not (you)</i>	ne soi yé pâ
qu'ils ne soient pas	<i>let them not be</i>	kil ne soi pâ

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne sois pas	<i>that I may</i>	} <i>not be</i>	ke jen soi pâ
que tu ne sois pas	<i>that thou mayst</i>		ke tun soi pâ
qu'il ne soit pas	<i>that he may</i>		kil ne soi pâ
que nous ne soyons pas	<i>that we may</i>		ke noun soi yon pâ
que vous ne soyez pas	<i>that you may</i>		ke voun soi yé pâ
qu'ils ne soient pas	<i>that they may</i>		kil ne soi pâ

-R-

PRÆTERIT OR PAST,
or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas été	<i>that I may</i>	} <i>not have been</i>	kej nè pâ zé té
que tu n'aies pas été	<i>that thou mayst</i>		ke tu nè pâ zé té
qu'il n'ait pas été	<i>that he may</i>		kil nè pâ zé té
que nous n'ayons pas été	<i>that we may</i>		ke nou né yon pâ zé té
que vous n'ayez pas été	<i>that you may</i>		ke vou né yé pâ zé té
qu'ils n'aient pas été	<i>that they may</i>		kil nè pâ zé té

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne fusse pas	<i>that I might</i>	} <i>not be</i>	ke jen fus pâ
que tu ne fusses pas	<i>that thou mightst</i>		ke tun fus pâ
qu'il ne fût pas	<i>that he might</i>		kil ne fu pâ
que nous ne fussions pas	<i>that we might</i>		ke noun fu si on pâ
que vous ne fussiez pas	<i>that you might</i>		ke voun fu si é pâ
qu'ils ne fussent pas	<i>that they might</i>		kil ne fus pâ

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas été	<i>that I might</i>	} <i>not have been</i>	kej nus pâ zé té
que tu n'eusses pas été	<i>that thou mightst</i>		ke tu nus pâ zé té
qu'il n'eût pas été	<i>that he might</i>		kil nu pâ zé té
que nous n'eussions pas été	<i>that we might</i>		ke nou nu si on pâ zé té
que vous n'eussiez pas été	<i>that you might</i>		ke vou nu si é pâ zé té
qu'ils n'eussent pas été	<i>that they might</i>		kil nus pâ zé té

¹ami, âne, te, écrit, mère, être, idole, gîte, opéra, ôter, tout, vouôte,
²ai, arm, tub, ale, mare, there, idiom, eel, opera, over, too, fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

ÊTRE to be (*Interrogatively.*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

Suis-je	am I	su ij
es-tu	art thou	è tu
est-il	is he,	è til
sommes-nous	are we	som nou
êtes-vous	are you	èt vou
sont-ils	are they	son til

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
or compound of the present.

Ai-je été	have I been	é jé té
as-tu été	hast thou been	à tu é té
a-t-il été	has he been	a ti lé té
avons-nous été	have we been	a von nou zé té
avez-vous été	have you been	a vé vou zé té
ont-ils été	have they been	on til zé té

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Étais-je	was I	é tēj
étais-tu	wast thou	é tè tu
était-il	was he	é tè til
étions-nous	were we	é ti on nou
étiez-vous	were you	é ti é vou
étaient-ils	were they	é tè til

-I-

PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect

Avais-je été	had I been	a vè jé té
avais-tu été	hadst thou been	a vè tu é té
avait-il été	had he been	a vè ti lé té
avions-nous été	had we been	a vi on nou zé té
aviez-vous été	had you been	a vi é vou zé té
avaient-ils été	had they been	a vè til zé té

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Fus-je	was I	fuj
fus-tu	wast thou	fù tu
fut-il	was he	fù til
fûmes-nous	were we	fum nou
fûtes-vous	were you	fut vou
furent-ils	were they	fui til

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeune. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
⁴j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-	PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.	
Eus-je été	had I been	u jé té
eus-tu été	hadst thou been	u tu é té
eut-il été	had he been	u ti lé té
eûmes-nous été	had we been	um nou zé té
eûtes-vous été	had you been	ut vou zé té
eurent-ils été	had they been	ur til zé té
-L-	FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	
Serai-je	shall or will I be	se réj
seras-tu	shalt or wilt thou be	se rà tu
sera-t-il	shall or will he be	se ra til
serons-nous	shall or will we be	se ron nou
seriez-vous	shall or will you be	se ré vou
seront-ils	shall or will they be	se ron til
-M-	FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future	
Aurai-je été	shall or will I have been	o ré jé té
auras-tu été	shalt or wilt thou have been	o rà tu é té
aura-t-il été	shall or will he have been	o ra til é té
aurons-nous été	shall or will we have been	o ron nou zé té
aurez-vous été	shall or will you have been	o ré vou zé té
auront-ils été	shall or will they have been	o ron til zé té

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-	PRESENT.	
Serais-je	should, would, could, or might I be	se rèj
serais-tu	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou be	se re tu
serait-il	should, would, could, or might he be	sa rè til
serions-nous	should, would, could, or might we be	se ri on nou
seriez-vous	should, would, could, or might you be	se ri é vou
seraient-ils	should, would, could, or might they be	se rè til

-O-	PAST, or compound of the present.	
Aurais-je été	should, would, could,	o rè jé té
or eussé-je été	or might I have been	u sé jé té
aurais-tu été	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,	o rè tu é té
or eusses-tu été	or mightst thou have been	us tu é té
aurait-il été	should, would, could,	o rè ti lé té
or eût-il été	or might he have been	u ti lé té
aurions-nous été	should, would, could,	o ri on nou zé té
or eussions-nous été	or might we have been	u ri on nou sé té
auriez-vous été	should, would, could,	o ri é vou zé té
or eussiez-vous été	or might you have been	u si é vou zé té
auraient-ils été	should, would, could,	o rè til zé té
or eussent-ils été	or might they have been	us til zé té

¹ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voule.
²af. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

ÊTRE to be (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

Ne suis-je pas	<i>am I not</i>	ne su ij pâ
n'es-tu pas	<i>art thou not</i>	nè tu pâ
n'est-il pas	<i>is he not</i>	nè til pâ
ne sommes-nous pas	<i>are we not</i>	ne som nou pâ
n'êtes-vous pas	<i>are you not</i>	nèt vou pâ
ne sont-ils pas	<i>are they not</i>	ne son til pâ

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
 or compound of the present.

N'ai-je pas été	<i>have I not been</i>	nej pâ zé té
n'as-tu pas été	<i>hast thou not been</i>	na tu pâ zé té
n'a-t-il pas été	<i>has he not been</i>	na til pâ zé té
n'avons-nous pas été	<i>have we not been</i>	na von nou pâ zé té
n'avez-vous pas été	<i>have you not been</i>	na vé vou pâ zé té
n'ont-ils pas été	<i>have they not been</i>	non til pâ zé té

-H-

IMPERFECT.

N'étais-je pas	<i>was I not</i>	né tēj pâ
n'étais-tu pas	<i>wast thou not</i>	né tè tu pâ
n'était-il pas	<i>was he not</i>	né tè til pâ
n'étions-nous pas	<i>were we not</i>	né ti on nou pâ
n'étiez-vous pas	<i>were you not</i>	né ti é vou pâ
n'étaient-ils pas	<i>were they not</i>	né tè til pâ

-L-

PLUPPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas été	<i>had I not been</i>	na vèj pâ zé té
n'avais-tu pas été	<i>hadst thou not been</i>	na vè tu pâ zé té
n'avait-il pas été	<i>had he not been</i>	na vè til pâ zé té
n'avions-nous pas été	<i>had we not been</i>	na vi on nou pâ zé té
n'aviez-vous pas été	<i>had you not been</i>	na vi é vou pâ zé té
n'avaient-ils pas été	<i>had they not been</i>	na vè til pâ zé té

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne fus-je pas	<i>was I not</i>	ne fuj pâ
ne fus-tu pas	<i>wast thou not</i>	ne fu tu pâ
ne fut-il pas	<i>was he not</i>	ne fu til pâ
ne fûmes-nous pas	<i>were we not</i>	ne fum nou pâ
ne fûtes-vous pas	<i>were you not</i>	ne fut vou pâ
ne furent-ils pas	<i>were they not</i>	ne fur til pâ

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. botte. ancre. ingrat. ende. un, amen
 4j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas été had I not been
 n'eus-tu pas été hadst thou not been
 n'eut-il pas été had he not been
 n'eûmes-nous pas été had we not been
 n'eûtes-vous pas été had you not been
 n'eurent-ils pas été had they not been

núj pà zé té
 nu tu pà zé té
 nu til pà zé té
 num nou pà zé té
 nut vou pà zé té
 nur til pà zé té

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne serai-je pas shall or will I not be
 ne seras-tu pas shalt or wilt thou not be
 ne sera-t-il pas shall or will he not be
 ne serons-nous pas shall or will we not be
 ne serez-vous pas shall or will you not be
 ne seront-ils pas shall or will they not be

ne sréj pà
 ne srà tu pà
 ne sra til pà
 ne aron nou pà
 ne sré vou pà
 ne sron til pà

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas été shall or will I not have been
 n'auras-tu pas été shalt or wilt thou not have been
 n'aura-t-il pas été shall or will he not have been
 n'aurons-nous pas été shall or will we not have been
 n'aurez-vous pas été shall or will you not have been
 n'auront-ils pas été shall or will they not have been

no réj pà zé té
 no rà tu pà zé té
 no ra til pà zé té
 no ron nou pà zé té
 no ré vou pà zé té
 no ron til pà zé té

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne serais-je pas should, would, could,
 or might I not be
 ne serais-tu pas shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
 or mightst thou not be
 ne serait-il pas should, would, could,
 or might he not be
 ne serions-nous pas should, would, could,
 or might we not be
 ne seriez-vous pas should, would, could,
 or might you not be
 ne seraient-ils pas should, would, could,
 or might they not be

ne srèj pà
 ne srè tu pà
 ne srè til pà
 ne se ri on nou pà
 ne se ri é vou pà
 ne srè til pà

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas été, should, would,
 or n'eusse-je pas été could, or might I
 n'aurais-tu pas été, shouldst, wouldst,
 or n'eusses-tu pas été couldst, or mightst thou
 n'aurait-il pas été, should, would,
 or n'eût-il pas été could, or might he
 n'aurions-nous pas été, should, would,
 or n'eussions-nous pas été could, or might we
 n'auriez-vous pas été, should, would,
 or n'eussiez-vous pas été could, or might you
 n'auraient-ils pas été, should, would,
 or n'eussent-ils pas été could, or might they

no rèj pà zé té
 nu sèj pà zé té
 nù rè tu pà zé té
 nus tu pà zé té
 no rè til pà zé té
 nu sèj pà zé té
 no ri on nou pà zé té
 nu si on nou pà zé té
 no ri é vou pà zé té
 nu sè é vou pà zé té
 no rè til pà zé té
 nus til pà zé té

not have been

Of the different kinds of Conjugations.

75. There are in French, four Conjugations, (comprising upwards of 3164 verbs,) which are distinguished from each other by the termination of the present of the Infinitive.

First Conjugation.

76. The present of the Infinitive of the first conjugation, has for termination *er*—as, parl *er*, donn *er*, &c.

Second Conjugation.

77. The present of the Infinitive of the second conjugation, has for termination *ir*—as, fin *ir*, pun *ir*, &c.

Third Conjugation.

78. The present of the Infinitive of the third conjugation, has for termination *oir*—as, recev *oir*, Sav *oir*, &c.

Fourth Conjugation.

79. The present of the Infinitive of the fourth conjugation, has for termination *re*—as, vend *re*, rend *re*, &c.

Of the First Conjugation.

80. All verbs whose present of the Infinitive ends with *er*, (to the number of about 2500) are of the first conjugation, and if regular, are conjugated like *parler* to speak; which is hereafter conjugated, to be used as a model.

81. The only irregular verbs of the first conjugation, are *s'en aller* to go away, page 112—*aller* to go, page 122—*envoyer* to send, page 123—and *renvoyer* to send back; conjugated like *envoyer* to send.

82. Some verbs ending in *er*, although not among the irregular verbs of the first conjugation, are not exactly conjugated like *parler*; these verbs are noticed at page 48.

83. Conjugate in the same manner—as, parl *er* to speak; the following verbs :—

accord <i>er</i>	to grant,	épouvant <i>er</i>	to frighten,
accus <i>er</i>	to accuse,	inspir <i>er</i>	to inspire,
affirm <i>er</i>	to affirm,	lim <i>er</i>	to file,
camp <i>er</i>	to encamp,	patin <i>er</i>	to skate,
donn <i>er</i>	to give,	piqu <i>er</i>	to sting,
port <i>er</i>	to carry,	prépar <i>er</i>	to prepare,
montr <i>er</i>	to show,	priv <i>er</i>	to deprive,
trouv <i>er</i>	to find,	propos <i>er</i>	to propose,
cass <i>er</i>	to break,	imagin <i>er</i>	to imagine,

allum <i>er</i>	to light,	import <i>er</i>	to import,
pleur <i>er</i>	to weep,	improuv <i>er</i>	to disapprove,
vol <i>er</i>	to steal,	irrit <i>er</i>	to irritate,
déjeûn <i>er</i>	to breakfast,	invent <i>er</i>	to invent,
din <i>er</i>	to dine,	pens <i>er</i>	to think,
soup <i>er</i>	to sup,	vant <i>er</i>	to praise,

84. To conjugate the above verbs, or any other regular verb, of the first conjugation : observe that in French a regular verb is divided into two parts :—1st, The *radical part*, which is, that portion of the word which is the same in all tenses and persons of the verb ; 2d, The *termination*, which is, that portion of the word that varies at almost every tense and person ; for instance, in *parler* to speak ; *parl* is the radical part, and *er* is the termination : then *parl* will be the same in all tenses and persons ; whereas the termination *er*, will change at every tense and person. Knowing the above, when a verb is to be conjugated on *parler*, the only thing to be done, is to place the terminations of the different tenses and persons of *parler* after the *radical part* of the verb to be conjugated.

85. In the different conjugations throughout this volume, the *radical part*, and the *terminations* have been separated, and the terminations in the model verbs have been besides printed in italics.

Formation of the Compound Tenses.

86. The formation of the compound tenses, in all the verbs of the four conjugations, whether regular or irregular, is the same.

87. When a scholar wants to form a compound tense, he must first ascertain whether the verb in question, takes the auxiliary *avoir* to have, or *être* to be, which he can easily do, by referring to page 1, Art. 10 and 14 ; afterwards he must take from *avoir* to have, or *être* to be, the tense named, and add to it the participle past, of the verb he has to conjugate ; for instance, suppose a scholar wants to form the compound of the future absolute, of *parler* to speak, he must after having ascertained that *parler* to speak, is one of those neuter verbs that takes the auxiliary *avoir* to have, as not being among the neuter verbs, that are put down in page 161 ; take the future absolute of *avoir* to have, which is, *j'aurai* I shall or will have, and add to it the participle past of *parler* to speak, which is, *parlé* spoken ; then he shall have for the compound of the future absolute *j'aurai parlé* I shall or will have spoken—*tu auras parlé* thou shalt or wilt have spoken, &c.

Table of the Terminations of the Regular Verbs.

SIMPLE TENSES.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

parl	er	fin	ir	rec	voir	vend	re
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PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

parl	ant	fin	issant	rec	evant	vend	ant
------	-----	-----	--------	-----	-------	------	-----

PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.

parl	é	fin	é	rec	u	vend	u
------	---	-----	---	-----	---	------	---

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

je	parl	e	fin	is	rec	ois	vend	e
tu		es		is		ois		e
il or elle		e		it		oit	vend	e
nous		ons		issons		evons		ons
vous		ez		issez		eviez		ez
ils or elles		ent		issent		evient		ent

IMPERFECT.

je	parl	aie	fin	issais	rec	avais	vend	aie
tu		aie		issais		avais		aie
il or elle		ait		issait		avait		ait
nous		ions		issions		evions		ions
vous		iez		issiez		eviez		iez
ils or elles		aient		issaient		evaient		aient

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

je	parl	ai	fin	is	rec	us	vend	is
tu		as		is		us		is
il or elle		a		it		ut		it
nous		âmes		îmes		âmes		îmes
vous		âtes		îtes		âtes		îtes
ils or elles		èrent		îrent		urent		îrent

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

je	parl	erai	fin	irai	rec	evrai	vend	rai
tu		eras		iras		evras		ras
il or elle		era		ira		evra		ra
nous		erons		irons		evrons		rons
vous		erez		irez		evrez		rez
ils or elles		eront		iront		evront		ront

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

je	parl	erais	fin	irais	rec	evrais	vend	rais
tu		erais		irais		evrais		rais
il or elle		erait		irait		evrait		rait
nous		erions		irions		evrions		rions
vous		eriez		iriez		evriez		riez
ils or elles		eraient		iraient		evraient		raient

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

qu'il or qu'elle	parl	e	fin	is	rec	ois	vend	e
		e		iss		oive		e
		ons		issons		evons		ons
qu'ils or qu'elles		ez		issez		eviez		ez
		ent		issent		evient		ent

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

que je	parl	e	fin	isse	rec	otisse	vend	e
que tu		es		isses		otisses		es
qu'il or qu'elle		e		isse		otisse		e
que nous		ions		issions		otissions		ions
que vous		iez		issiez		otissiez		iez
qu'ils or qu'elles		ent		issent		otissent		ent

IMPERFECT.

que je	parl	asse	fin	isss	rec	uss	vend	asse
que tu		asses		isses		usses		asses
qu'il or qu'elle		ât		ît		ût		ât
que nous		assions		issions		ussions		assions
que vous		assiez		issiez		ussiez		assiez
qu'ils or qu'elles		assent		issent		ussent		assent

1st Conjugation.

2d Conj.

3d Conj.

4th Conj.

Of the Four Regular Conjugations.

COMPOUND TENSES.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PAST or PERFECT, (or compound of the present.)

avoir	parl é	fin é	reç u	vend u
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COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

ayant	parl é	fin é	reç u	vend u
-------	--------	-------	-------	--------

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PERFECT or PRÆTERIT INDEFINITE, (or compound of the present.)

j'ai	parl é	fin é	reç u	vend u
tu as	é	é	u	u
il or elle a	é	é	u	u
nous avons	é	é	u	u
vous avez	é	é	u	u
ils or elles ont	é	é	u	u

PLUPERFECT, (or compound of the Imperfect.)

j'avais	parl é	fin é	reç u	vend u
tu avais	é	é	u	u
il or elle avait	é	é	u	u
nous avions	é	é	u	u
vous aviez	é	é	u	u
ils or elles avaient	é	é	u	u

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR, (or compound of the præterit definite.)

j'eus	parl é	fin é	reç u	vend u
tu eus	é	é	u	u
il or elle eut	é	é	u	u
nous eûmes	é	é	u	u
vous eûtes	é	é	u	u
ils or elles eurent	é	é	u	u

FUTURE ANTERIOR, (or compound of the future absolute.)

j'aurai	parl é	fin é	reç u	vend u
tu auras	é	é	u	u
il or elle aura	é	é	u	u
nous aurons	é	é	u	u
vous aurez	é	é	u	u
ils or elles auront	é	é	u	u

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PAST, (or compound of the present.)

j'aurais	parl é	fin é	reç u	vend u
tu aurais	é	é	u	u
il or elle aurait	é	é	u	u
nous aurions	é	é	u	u
vous auriez	é	é	u	u
ils or elles auraient	é	é	u	u

No Compound of the Imperative.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRÆTERIT or PAST, (or compound of the present.)

que j'aie	parl é	fin é	reç u	vend u
que tu aies	é	é	u	u
qu'il or qu'elle ait	é	é	u	u
que nous ayons	é	é	u	u
que vous ayez	é	é	u	u
qu'ils or qu'elles aient	é	é	u	u

PLUPERFECT, (or compound of the Imperfect.)

que j'eusse	parl é	fin é	reç u	vend u
que tu eusses	é	é	u	u
qu'il or qu'elle eût	é	é	u	u
que nous eussions	é	é	u	u
que vous eussiez	é	é	u	u
qu'ils or qu'elles eussent	é	é	u	u

1st Conjugation.

2d Conj.

3d Conj.

4th Conj.

¹ami. dne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. être. tout. voute
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PARLER

to speak.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

Parl er

PRESENT.

to speak

-B-

PAST OR PERFECT,
or compound of the present.

Avoir parl é .

to have spoken

-C-

Parl ant

PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.

speaking

-D-

Ayant parl é

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

having spoken

-E-

Parl é

PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.

spoken

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

Je parl e

PRESENT.

I speak, do speak, or am speaking

tu parl es

thou speakest, dost speak, or art speaking

il parl e

he speaks, does speak, or is speaking

nous parl ons

we speak, do speak, or are speaking

vous parl ez

you speak, do speak, or are speaking

ils parl ent

they speak, do speak, or are speaking

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
or compound of the present.

J'ai parl é

I have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking

tu as parl é

thou hast spoken, didst speak, or hast been speaking

il a parl é

he has spoken, did speak, or has been speaking

nous avons parl é

we have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking

vous avez parl é

you have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking

ils ont parl é

they have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Je parl ais

I spoke, did speak, or was speaking

tu parl ais

thou spokest, didst speak, or wast speaking

il parl ait

he spoke, did speak, or was speaking

nous parl ions

we spoke, did speak, or were speaking

vous parl iez

you spoke, did speak, or were speaking

ils parl aient

they spoke, did speak, or were speaking

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

J'avais parl é

I had spoken, or had been speaking

tu avais parl é

thou hadst spoken, or hadst been speaking

il avait parl é

he had spoken, or had been speaking

nous avions parl é

we had spoken, or had been speaking

vous aviez parl é

you had spoken, or had been speaking

ils avaient parl é

they had spoken, or had been speaking

³mûr. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîto. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
⁴j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je parl ai	<i>I spoke, or did speak</i>
tu parl as	<i>thou spokedst, or didst speak</i>
il parl a	<i>he spoke, or did speak</i>
nous parl âmes	<i>we spoke, or did speak</i>
vous parl âtes	<i>you spoke, or did speak</i>
il parl èrent	<i>they spoke, or did speak</i>

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

J'eus parl é	<i>I had spoken</i>
tu eus parl é	<i>thou hadst spoken</i>
il eut parl é	<i>he had spoken</i>
nous eûmes parl é	<i>we had spoken</i>
vous eûtes parl é	<i>you had spoken</i>
ils eurent parl é	<i>they had spoken</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je parl erai	<i>I shall, or will speak</i>
tu parl eras	<i>thou shalt, or will speak</i>
il parl era	<i>he shall, or will speak</i>
nous parl erons	<i>we shall, or will speak</i>
vous parl eres	<i>you shall, or will speak</i>
ils parl eront	<i>they shall, or will speak</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

J'aurai parl é	<i>I shall, or will have spoken</i>
tu auras parl é	<i>thou shalt, or will have spoken</i>
il aura parl é	<i>he shall, or will have spoken</i>
nous aurons parl é	<i>we shall, or will have spoken</i>
vous aurez parl é	<i>you shall, or will have spoken</i>
ils auront parl é	<i>they shall, or will have spoken</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je parl erais	<i>I should, would, could, or might speak</i>
tu parl erais	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst speak</i>
il parl erait	<i>he should, would, could, or might speak</i>
nous parl erions	<i>we should, would, could, or might speak</i>
vous parl eriez	<i>you should, would, could, or might speak</i>
ils parl eraient	<i>they should, would, could, or might speak</i>

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

J'aurais parl é, or j'eusse parl é	{ <i>I should, would, could, or might have spoken</i>
tu aurais parl é, or tu eusses parl é	
il aurait parl é, or il eût parl é	
	{ <i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst have spoken</i>
	{ <i>he should, would, could, or might have spoken</i>

ami. dne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouëte.
 2af. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous aurions parlé, } *we should, would, could, or might have spoken*
 or nous eussions parlé }
 vous auriez parlé, } *you should, would, could, or might have spoken*
 or vous eussiez parlé }
 ils auraient parlé, } *they should, would, could, or might have spoken*
 or ils eussent parlé }

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Parle *speak or do speak (thou)*
 qu'il parle *let him speak*
 parlons *let us speak*
 parlez *speak or do speak (you)*
 qu'ils parlent *let them speak*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je parle *that I may speak*
 que tu parles *that thou mayst speak*
 qu'il parle *that he may speak*
 que nous parlions *that we may speak*
 que vous parliez *that you may speak*
 qu'ils parlent *that they may speak*

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
or compound of the present,

Que j'aie parlé *that I may have spoken*
 que tu aies parlé *that thou mayst have spoken*
 qu'il ait parlé *that he may have spoken*
 que nous ayons parlé *that we may have spoken*
 que vous ayez parlé *that you may have spoken*
 qu'ils aient parlé *that they may have spoken*

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je parlasse *that I might speak*
 que tu parlasses *that thou mightst speak*
 qu'il parlât *that he might speak*
 que nous parlâssions *that we might speak*
 que vous parlâssiez *that you might speak*
 qu'ils parlâssent *that they might speak*

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse parlé *that I might have spoken*
 que tu eusses parlé *that thou mightst have spoken*
 qu'il eût parlé *that he might have spoken*
 que nous eussions parlé *that we might have spoken*
 que vous eussiez parlé *that you might have spoken*
 qu'ils eussent parlé *that they might have spoken*

mur. mûr. jeune. jeune. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un, ame
**j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as li, in Wi lli an.*

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PARLER

to speak.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

Ne pas parl er

PRESENT.

not to speak

-B-

FAST OR PERFECT,

or compound of the present.

N'avoir pas parl é

not to have spoken

-C-

Ne parl ant pas

PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,

not speaking

-D-

N'ayant pas parl é

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

not having spoken

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

Je ne parl e pas

PRESENT.

I speak not, do not speak, or am not

tu ne parl es pas

thou speakest not, dost not speak, or art not

il ne parl e pas

he speaks not, does not speak, or is not

nous ne parl ons pas

we speak not, do not speak, or are not

vous ne parl es pas

you speak not, do not speak, or are not

ils ne parl ent pas

they speak not, do not speak, or are not

speaking

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Je n'ai pas parl é

I have not spoken, did not speak, or have not

tu n'as pas parl é

thou hast not spoken, didst not speak, or hast not

il n'a pas parl é

he has not spoken, did not speak, or has not

nous n'avons pas parl é

we have not spoken, did not speak, or have not

vous n'avez pas parl é

you have not spoken, did not speak, or have not

ils n'ont pas parl é

they have not spoken, did not speak, or have not

been speaking

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Je ne parl ais pas

I spoke not, did not speak, or was not

tu ne parl ais pas

thou spokest not, didst not speak, or wast not

il ne parl ait pas

he spoke not, did not speak, or was not

nous ne parl ions pas

we spoke not, did not speak, or were not

vous ne parl iez pas

you spoke not, did not speak, or were not

ils ne parl aient pas

they spoke not, did not speak, or were not

speaking

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Je n'avais pas parl é

I had not spoken, or had not been

tu n'avais pas parl é

thou hadst not spoken, or hadst not been

il n'avait pas parl é

he had not spoken, or had not been

nous n'avions pas parl é

we had not spoken, or had not been

vous n'aviez pas parl é

you had not spoken, or had not been

ils n'avaient pas parl é

they had not spoken, or had not been

¹ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voué.
²ai. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne parl ai pas
 tu ne parl as pas
 il ne parl a pas
 nous ne parl âmes pas
 vous ne parl âtes pas
 ils ne parl èrent pas

*I spoke not or did not speak
 thou spokedst not or didst not speak
 he spoke not or did not speak
 we spoke not or did not speak
 you spoke not or did not speak
 they spoke not or did not speak*

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

Je n'eus pas parl é
 tu n'eus pas parl é
 il n'out pas parl é
 nous n'eûmes pas parl é
 vous n'eûtes pas parl é
 ils n'eurent pas parl é

*I had not spoken
 thou hadst not spoken
 he had not spoken
 we had not spoken
 you had not spoken
 they had not spoken*

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne parl erai pas
 tu ne parl eras pas
 il ne parl era pas
 nous ne parl erons pas
 vous ne parl eres pas
 ils ne parl eront pas

*I shall or will not speak
 thou shalt or wilt not speak
 he shall or will not speak
 we shall or will not speak
 you shall or will not speak
 they shall or will not speak*

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je n'aurai pas parl é
 tu n'auras pas parl é
 il n'aura pas parl é
 nous n'aurons pas parl é
 vous n'aurez pas parl é
 ils n'auront pas parl é

*I shall or will not have spoken
 thou shalt or wilt not have spoken
 he shall or will not have spoken
 we shall or will not have spoken
 you shall or will not have spoken
 they shall or will not have spoken*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne parl erais pas
 tu ne parl erais pas
 il ne parl erait pas
 nous ne parl erions pas
 vous ne parl eriez pas
 ils ne parl eraient pas

*I should, would, could, or might
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst
 he should, would, could, or might
 we should, would, could, or might
 you should, would, could, or might
 they should, would, could, or might*

} not speak

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas parl é,
 or je n'eusse pas parl é...
 tu n'aurais pas parl é,
 or tu n'eusses pas parl é
 il n'aurait pas parl é,
 or il n'eût pas parl é

*I should, would, could,
 or might not have spoken
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
 or mightst not have spoken
 he should, would, could,
 or might not have spoken*

mûr. mûr. jeune. jeune. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
 'j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William

nous n'aurions pas parl é	we should, would, could,
or nous n'eussions pas parl é	or might not have spoken
vous n'auriez pas parl é	you should, would, could,
or vous n'eussiez pas parl é	or might not have spoken
ils n'auraient pas parl é	they should, would, could,
or ils n'eussent pas parl é	or might not have spoken

-r-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne parl e pas	Speak not or do not speak (thou)
qu'il ne parl e pas	let him not speak
ne parl ons pas	let us not speak
ne parl ez pas	Speak not or do not speak (you)
qu'ils ne parl ent pas	let them not speak

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne parl e pas	that I may not speak
que tu ne parl es pas	that thou mayst not speak
qu'il ne parl e pas	that he may not speak
que nous ne parl ions pas	that we may not speak
que vous ne parl iez pas	that you may not speak
qu'ils ne parl ent pas	that they may not speak

-x-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas parl é	that I may not have spoken
que tu n'aies pas parl é	that thou mayst not have spoken
qu'il n'ait pas parl é	that he may not have spoken
que nous n'ayons pas parl é	that we may not have spoken
que vous n'ayez pas parl é	that you may not have spoken
qu'ils n'aient pas parl é	that they may not have spoken

-s-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne parl asse pas	that I might not speak
que tu ne parl asses pas	that thou mightst not speak
qu'il ne parlût pas	that he might not speak
que nous ne parl assions pas	that we might not speak
que vous ne parl assiez pas	that you might not speak
qu'ils ne parl assent pas	that they might not speak

-t-

PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas parl é	that I might not have spoken
que tu n'eusses pas parl é	that thou mightst not have spoken
qu'il n'eût pas parl é	that he might not have spoken
que nous n'eussions pas parl é	that we might not have spoken
que vous n'eussiez pas parl é	that you might not have spoken
qu'ils n'eussent pas parl é	that they might not have spoken

ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. étro. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voule
at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opora. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PARLER

*to speak.**(Interrogatively.)*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

Parl é-je
parl es-tu
parl e-t-il
parl ons-nous
parl es-vous
parl ent-ils

do I speak or am I speaking
dost thou speak or art thou speaking
does he speak or is he speaking
do we speak or are we speaking
do you speak or are you speaking
do they speak or are they speaking

-G-

PERFECT OR PRÆTERIT INDEFINITE,
or compound of the present.

Ai-je parl é
as-tu parl é
a-t-il parl é
avons-nous parl é
avez-vous parl é
ont-ils parl é

have I spoken or did I speak
hast thou spoken or didst thou speak
has he spoken or did he speak
have we spoken or did we speak
have you spoken or did you speak
have they spoken or did they speak

-R-

IMPERFECT.

Parl ais-je
parl ais-tu
parl ait-il
parl ions-nous
parl iez-vous
parl aient-ils

did I speak or was I speaking
didst thou speak or wast thou speaking
did he speak or was he speaking
did we speak or were we speaking
did you speak or were you speaking
did they speak or were they speaking

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Avais-je parl é
avais-tu parl é
avait-il parl é
avions-nous parl é
aviez-vous parl é
avaient-ils parl é

had I spoken or had I been speaking
hadst thou spoken or hadst thou been speaking
had he spoken or had he been speaking
had we spoken or had we been speaking
had you spoken or had you been speaking
had they spoken or had they been speaking

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Parl ai-je
parl as-tu
parl a-t-il
parl âmes-nous
parl âtes-vous
parl èrent-ils

did I speak
didst thou speak
did he speak
did we speak
did you speak
did they speak

jeune, mâr. jeune. boite, boite. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
'j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. till, as lli, in Wi lli am

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

Eus-je parl é
 eus-tu parl é
 eut-il parl é
 eûmes-nous parl é
 eûtes-vous parl é
 eurent-ils parl é

had I spoken
hadst thou spoken
had he spoken
had we spoken
had you spoken
had they spoken

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Parl erai-je
 parl eras-tu
 parl era-t-il
 parl erons-nous
 parl eres-vous
 parl eront-ils

shall or will I speak
shalt or wilt thou speak
shall or will he speak
shall or will we speak
shall or will you speak
shall or will they speak

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

Aurai-je parl é
 auras-tu parl é
 aura-t-il parl é
 aurons-nous parl é
 aurez-vous parl é
 auront-ils parl é

shall or will I have spoken
shalt or wilt thou have spoken
shall or will he have spoken
shall or will we have spoken
shall or will you have spoken
shall or will they have spoken

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Parlerais-je
 parlerais-tu
 parlerait-il
 parlerions-nous
 parleriez-vous
 parleraient-ils

should, would, could, or might I speak
shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou speak
should, would, could, or might he speak
should, would, could, or might we speak
should, would, could, or might you speak
should, would, could, or might they speak

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present

Aurais-je parl é,
 or eussé-je parl é
 aurais-tu parl é,
 or eusses-tu parl é
 aurait-il parl é,
 or eût-il parl é
 aurions-nous parl é,
 or eussions-nous parl é
 auriez-vous parl é,
 or eussiez-vous parl é
 auraient-ils parl é,
 or eussent-ils parl é

should, would, could,
or might I have spoken
shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst thou have spoken
should, would, could,
or might he have spoken
should, would, could,
or might we have spoken
should, would, could,
or might you have spoken
should, would, could,
or might they have spoken

¹aim. ans. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vôtre
²at. arm. tub. ale. more. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PARLER *to speak.* (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

Ne parl é-je pas	<i>do I not speak or am I not speaking</i>
ne parl es-tu pas	<i>dost thou not speak or art thou not speaking</i>
ne parl e-t-il pas	<i>does he not speak or is he not speaking</i>
ne parl ons-nous pas	<i>do we not speak or are we not speaking</i>
ne parl ez-vous pas	<i>do you not speak or are you not speaking</i>
ne parl ent-ils pas	<i>do they not speak or are they not speaking</i>

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

N'ai-je pas parl é	<i>have I not spoken, did I not speak, or have I not been speaking</i>
n'as-tu pas parl é	<i>hast thou not spoken, didst thou not speak, or hast thou not been speaking</i>
n'a-t-il pas parl é	<i>has he not spoken, did he not speak, or has he not been speaking</i>
n'avons-nous pas parl é	<i>have we not spoken, did we not speak, or have we not been speaking</i>
n'avez-vous pas parl é	<i>have you not spoken, did you not speak or have you not been speaking</i>
n'ont-ils pas parl é	<i>have they not spoken, did they not speak, or have they not been speaking</i>

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne parl ais-je pas	<i>did I not speak or was I not speaking</i>
ne parl ais-tu pas	<i>didst thou not speak or wast thou not speaking</i>
ne parl ait-il pas	<i>did he not speak or was he not speaking</i>
ne parl ions-nous pas	<i>did we not speak or were we not speaking</i>
ne parl iez-vous pas	<i>did you not speak or were you not speaking</i>
ne parl aient-ils pas	<i>did they not speak or were they not speaking</i>

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas parl é	<i>had I not spoken or had I not been</i>	} <i>speaking</i>
n'avais-tu pas parl é	<i>hadst thou not spoken or hadst thou not been</i>	
n'avait-il pas parl é	<i>had he not spoken or had he not been</i>	
n'avions-nous pas parl é	<i>had we not spoken or had we not been</i>	
n'aviez-vous pas parl é	<i>had you not spoken or had you not been</i>	
n'avaient-ils pas parl é	<i>had they not spoken or had they not been</i>	

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne parl ai-je pas	<i>did I not speak</i>
ne parl as-tu pas	<i>didst thou not speak</i>
ne parl a-t-il pas	<i>did he not speak</i>
ne parl âmes-nous pas	<i>did we not speak</i>
ne parl âtes-vous pas	<i>did you not speak</i>
ne parl èrent-ils pas	<i>did they not speak</i>

mur, mûr, jeune, jeûne, boite, boîte, ancre, ingrat, onde, un, amen.
ç, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas parl é	had I not spoken
n'eus-tu pas parl é	hadst thou not spoken
n'eut-il pas parl é	had he not spoken
n'eûmes-nous pas parl é	had we not spoken
n'eûtes-vous pas parl é	had you not spoken
n'eurent-ils pas parl é	had they not spoken

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne parl erai-je pas	shall or will I not speak
ne parl eras-tu pas	shalt or wilt thou not speak
ne parl era-t-il pas	shall or will he not speak
ne parl erons-nous pas	shall or will we not speak
ne parl erez-vous pas	shall or will you not speak
ne parl eront-ils pas	shall or will they not speak

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas parl é	shall or will I not have spoken
n'auras-tu pas parl é	shalt or wilt thou not have spoken
n'aura-t-il pas parl é	shall or will he not have spoken
n'aurons-nous pas parl é	shall or will we not have spoken
n'aurez-vous pas parl é	shall or will you not have spoken
n'auront-ils pas parl é	shall or will they not have spoken

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne parlerais-je pas	should, would, could, or might I	} not speak
ne parlerais-tu pas	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou	
ne parlerait-il pas	should, would, could, or might he	
ne parlerions-nous pas	should, would, could, or might we	
ne parleriez-vous pas	should, would, could, or might you	
ne parleraient-ils pas	should, would, could, or might they	

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas parl é,	should, would, could,
or n'eussé-je pas parl é	or might I not have spoken
n'aurais-tu pas parl é,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or n'eusses-tu pas parl é	or mightst thou not have spoken
n'aurait-il pas parl é,	should, would, could,
or n'eût-il pas parl é	or might he not have spoken
n'aurions-nous pas parl é,	should, would, could,
or n'eussions-nous pas parl é	or might we not have spoken
n'auriez-vous pas parl é,	should, would, could,
or n'eussiez-vous pas parl é	or might you not have spoken
n'auraient-ils pas parl é,	should, would, could,
or n'eussent-ils pas parl é	or might they not have spoken

Of Irregularities in some Verbs of the First Conjugation.

N. B. What follows will be better studied after the pupil shall have learned the other three conjugations.

88. Of the verbs of the *first conjugation*, that is, of all the verbs having the termination of the infinitive present, in *er*, (amounting to about 2500,) four only are, properly speaking, irregular; that is, cannot take the terminations of the model verb, *parler* to speak, in all their tenses and persons these verbs are, *s'en aller*, page 112.—*aller*, page 122.—*envoyer*, page 123,—and *renvoyer*, conjugated like *envoyer*.

89. However, besides these four irregular verbs, there are some, which though generally classed among the regular verbs of the *first conjugation*, undergo some changes in the orthography of some of their tenses and persons; these irregularities deserve so much the more attention, as they are absolutely necessary to a correct pronunciation.

90. This subject has not been clearly explained in any books published for the use of the English pupil. The following directions will supply the deficiency:

91. Some of the verbs ending with *eler*—as, *appeler* to call, generally speaking, take a second *l*, in those tenses and persons only, in which the letter *l* is followed by *e*, *es*, *ent*. Those tenses and persons are the following:—

<i>P</i>	<i>j'appelle</i>	<i>tu appelles</i>	<i>il appelle</i>
			<i>ils appellent</i>
<i>L</i>	<i>j'appellerai</i>	<i>tu appelleras</i>	<i>il appellera</i>
	<i>nous appellerons</i>	<i>vous appellerez</i>	<i>ils appelleront</i>
<i>N</i>	<i>j'appellerais</i>	<i>tu appellerais</i>	<i>il appellerait</i>
	<i>nous appellerions</i>	<i>vous appelleriez</i>	<i>ils appelleraient</i>
<i>P</i>		<i>appelle</i>	<i>qu'il appelle</i>
			<i>qu'ils appellent</i>
<i>Q</i>	<i>que j'appelle</i>	<i>que tu appelles</i>	<i>qu'il appelle</i>
			<i>qu'ils appellent</i>

92. Conjugate in the same manner:—*atteler* to put to—*amonceler* to heap—*chanceler* to stagger—*dételer* to unteam—*étinceler* to sparkle—*ficeler* to tie with pack thread—*niveler* to level—*rappeler* to recall—*renouveler* to renew.

93. Some other verbs, ending also with *eler*, instead of taking a second *l* in those tenses and persons, in which the letter *l* is followed by *e*, *es*, *ent*, take a *grave accent* upon the *e*, which precedes the *l*—as, *peler* to peel.

<i>P</i>	<i>je pèle</i>	<i>tu pèles</i>	<i>il pèle</i>
			<i>ils pèlent</i>
<i>L</i>	<i>je pèlerai</i>	<i>tu pèleras</i>	<i>il pèlera</i>
	<i>nous pèlerons</i>	<i>vous pèlerez</i>	<i>ils pèleront</i>
<i>N</i>	<i>je pèlerais</i>	<i>tu pèlerais</i>	<i>il pèlerait</i>
	<i>nous pèlerions</i>	<i>vous pèleriez</i>	<i>ils pèleraient</i>
<i>P</i>		<i>pèle</i>	<i>qu'il pèle</i>
			<i>qu'ils pèlent</i>
<i>Q</i>	<i>que je pèle</i>	<i>que tu pèles</i>	<i>qu'il pèle</i>
			<i>qu'ils pèlent</i>

94. Conjugate in the same manner:—*bourreler* to torment—*congeler* to congeal—*dégeler* to thaw—*geler* to freeze—*harceler* to torment—*regeler* to freeze again

95. Some of the verbs ending with *eter*—as, *jeter* to throw, take a second *t*, in those tenses and persons only in which the letter *t* is followed by *e, es, ent*.

<i>P</i>	je jette	tu jettes	il jette ils jettent
<i>L</i>	je jetterai	tu jetteras	il jettera ils jetteront
<i>N</i>	nous jetterons	vous jetterez	ils jetteront
<i>N</i>	je jetterais	tu jetterais	il jetterait ils jetteraient
<i>N</i>	nous jetterions	vous jetteriez	ils jetteraient
<i>P</i>		jette	qu'il jette qu'ils jettent
<i>Q</i>	que je jette	que tu jettes	qu'il jette qu'ils jettent.

96. Conjugate in the same manner:—*cacheter* to seal—*décacheter* to unseal—*projeter* to project—*recacheter* to seal again.

97. Some other verbs, also ending with *eter*, instead of taking a second *t* in those tenses and persons in which the *t* is followed by *e, es, ent*, take a grave accent upon the *e* which precedes the *t*—as, *acheter* to buy.

<i>P</i>	j'achète	tu achètes	il achète ils achètent
<i>L</i>	j'achèterai	tu achèteras	il achètera ils achèteront
<i>N</i>	j'achèterais	tu achèterais	il achèterait ils achèteraient
<i>P</i>		achète	qu'il achète qu'ils achètent
<i>Q</i>	que j'achète	que tu achètes	qu'il achète qu'ils achètent.

98 Conjugate in the same manner:—*colleter* to collar—*coqueter* to coquet—*décolleter* to uncover the neck—*étiqueter* to label—*suracheter* to overpay—*trompeter* to summon with sound of trumpet.

99. Conjugate also, in the same manner, all verbs ending with		
ecer—as, <i>dépecer</i>	to carve,	ever—as, <i>achever</i> to finish,
emer—as, <i>semer</i>	to sow,	errer—as, <i>sevrer</i> to wean
ener—as, <i>mener</i>	to lead,	

100. All verbs ending with

ébrer—as, <i>célébrer</i>	to celebrate,
écer—as, <i>rapécier</i>	to piece,
écher—as, <i>lécher</i>	to lick,
éder—as, <i>posséder</i>	to possess,
égler—as, <i>régler</i>	to regulate,
égnier—as, <i>régnier</i>	to reign,
égrer—as, <i>réintégrer</i>	to reinstate
éguer—as, <i>alléguer</i>	to allege,
éler—as, <i>révéler</i>	to reveal,
émcr—as, <i>blasphémer</i>	to blaspheme,
éner—as, <i>aliéner</i>	to alienate,
équer—as, <i>hypothéquer</i>	to mortgage,
érer—as, <i>espérer</i>	to hope,
éter—as, <i>inquiéter</i>	to make uneasy,
étrer—as, <i>pénétrer</i>	to penetrate

change the *acute accent* which is on the *e* of the last syllable but one, (the penultimate,) into a *grave accent*, in those tenses and persons in which that penultimate syllable is followed by *e, es, ent—as, espérer* to hope.

P	j'espère	tu espères	il espère ils espèrent
L	j'espérerai nous espérerons	tu espèreras vous espèrerez	il espèrera ils espèreront
N	j'espérerais nous espèrerions	tu espèrerais vous espèreriez	il espèrerait ils espèreraient
P		espère	qu'il espère qu'ils espèrent
Q	que j'espère	que tu espères	qu'il espère qu'ils espèrent.

101. In verbs ending with *cer—as, avancer* to advance, a *cedilla*, that is a small comma, (*ç*) is put under the *c*, in those tenses and persons in which the *c* is followed by *a, o*, in order to preserve the soft sound the *c* has in the infinitive present, and in other tenses and persons. See page 11; Art. 40. *Cedilla*.

102. In verbs ending with *ger—as, négliger* to neglect; the *g* having the sound of *j*, an *e* mute must be put after the *g*, in those tenses and persons in which the *g* is followed by *a, o*; in order to preserve the sound of *j*, throughout the tenses.

103. In the verbs ending with

ayer—as, <i>essayer</i>	to try,
éyer—as, <i>grasséyer</i>	to speak thick,
oyer—as, <i>employer</i>	to employ,
uyer—as, <i>appuyer</i>	to support,

the *y* is changed into *i*, in those tenses and persons only, in which the *y* is followed by *e, es, ent*; but *y* is preserved when followed by any other letters, even when followed by *i—as, essayer* to try.

The pronunciation of this verb being very difficult, it is figured under every person.

-A- essayer, é-sè-yé,	-C- essayant, é-sè-yan,	-E- essayé, é-sè-yé,
-F- j'essaie, j.é-sè, tu essaies, tu é-sè, il essaie, il é-sè,	nous essayons, nou z.é-sè-yon, vous essayez, vou z.é-sè-yé, ils essaient. il z.é-sè.	
-H- j'essayais, j.é-sè-yé, tu essayais, tu é-se-yé, il essayait, il é-sè-yé.	nous essayions, nou z.é-sè-yion, vous essayiez, vou z.é-sè-yié, ils essayaient. il z.é-sè-yé.	

J- j'essayai, j.é-sè-yé, tu essayas, tu é-sè-yâ, il essaya, il é-sè-ya,	nous essayâmes, nou z.é-sè-yam, vous essayâtes, vou z.é-sè-yat, ils essayèrent. il z.é-sè-yèr.
L- j'essaierai, j.é-sè-ré, tu essaieras tu é-sè-râ il essaiera, il é-sè-ra,	nous essaierons, nou z.é-sè-ron, vous essaierez, vou z.é-sè-ré, ils essaieront. il z.é-sè-ron.
N- j'essaierais, j.é-sè-ré, tu essaierais, tu é-sè-ré, il essaierait, il é-sè-ré,	nous essaierions, nou z.é-sè-rion, vous essaieriez, vou z.é-sè-rié, ils essaieraient. il z.é-sè-ré.
P- essaie, é-sè, qu'il essaie, k.il é-sè,	essayons, é-sè-yon, essayez, é-sè-yé, qu'ils essaient. k.il z.é-sè.
Q- que j'essaie, ke j.é-sè, que tu essaies, ke tu é-sè, qu'il essaie, k.il é-sè,	que nous essayions, ke nou z.é-sè-yion, que vous essayiez, ke vou z.é-sè-yié, qu'ils essaient. k.il z.é-sè.
S- que j'essayasse, ke j.é-sè-yas, que tu essayasses, ke tu é-sè-yas qu'il essayât, k.il é-sè-ya,	que nous essayassions, ke nou z.é-sè-ya-sion, que vous essayassiez, ke vou z.é-sè-ya-sié, qu'ils essayassent. k.il z.é-sè-yas.

104. In verbs whose participle present ends with *uant*—as, *saluant*, from *saluer* to bow; a *dieresis* is put upon the *i*, thus, *î*, to cause the *u* and *î* to be pronounced separately in the first and second person plural of the imperfect of the indicative: *nous saluîons* we bowed—*vous saluiez* you bowed; and of the subjunctive present: *que nous saluîons* that we may bow—*que vous saluiez* that you may bow.

105. All the verbs of that kind are found in the first conjugation, except *conclure* to conclude—and *exclure* to exclude, which belong to the fourth conjugation.

Of the Second Conjugation.

106. The verbs of the second conjugation, like those of the first, are known by the termination of the present of the infinitive.

107. The present of the infinitive of the second conjugation has for termination *ir*—as, *fin ir* to finish.

108. All verbs whose present of the infinitive end with *ir*, to the amount of about 366, are of the second conjugation; and, if regular, are conjugated like *finir* to finish; which is hereafter conjugated to be used as a model.

109. There are in the second conjugation about 294 regular verbs which take the termination of *finir* to finish, and 92 irregular which are all conjugated in this volume, and which are to be found in the alphabetical list of all the irregular verbs, page 162.

110. To diminish the number of the irregular verbs of this conjugation, several schemes have been invented. Among others, Levizac, in his grammar, has divided the verbs of this conjugation into *four*, what he calls *branches*; this plan, which is not in accordance with any of our French grammars, affords no advantage over the old one, as every practical teacher must have found out, to his great annoyance; it is besides erroneous in many instances. I shall here mention some of the errors alluded to: page 151, Levizac's Grammar, *sen tir*, to feel, is there given as the model verb, of all the verbs composing the second branch, page 150, among which, are, *dor mir* to sleep—*redor mir* to sleep again—*ser vir* to serve; and several others.

Now taking any tense of the model verb, *sen tir* to feel; the present of the indicative, for instance, we shall have—

<i>je sen s,</i>	<i>je dor s,</i>	<i>je ser s,</i>
<i>tu sen s,</i>	<i>tu dor s,</i>	<i>tu ser s,</i>
<i>il sen t,</i>	<i>il dor t,</i>	<i>il ser t,</i>
<i>nous sen tons,</i>	<i>nous dor tons,</i>	<i>nous ser tons,</i>
<i>vous sen tex,</i>	<i>vous dor tex,</i>	<i>vous ser tex,</i>
<i>ils sen tent,</i>	<i>ils dor tent,</i>	<i>ils ser tent.</i>

Taking any other tense, the future, for instance, we shall have—

<i>je sen tirai,</i>	<i>je dor tirai,</i>	<i>je ser tirai,</i>
<i>tu sen tiras,</i>	<i>tu dor tiras,</i>	<i>tu ser tiras,</i>
<i>il sen tira,</i>	<i>il dor tira,</i>	<i>il ser tira,</i>
<i>nous sen tirons,</i>	<i>nous dor tirons,</i>	<i>nous ser tirons</i>
<i>vous sen tirez,</i>	<i>vous dor tirez,</i>	<i>vous ser tirez,</i>
<i>ils sen tiront,</i>	<i>ils dor tiront,</i>	<i>ils ser tiront,</i>

and so on for the other tenses, which are by no means correct. The fact is, that Levizac, deceived by the first three persons of the present of the indicative, which happened to be right, concluded, without further inquiry, that the rest would also be right.

These faults, and a great many others, are in the first edition of Levizac's; since that first edition, the grammar has gone through *nine editions* in England, and through *seven* in America, and the same faults are still in it, although the preface of every edition announces that the work has been thoroughly *revised, corrected, and improved*, by the ablest masters.

111. *Hint.* The best way for a pupil to ascertain whether a verb ending in the present of the infinitive, with *ir*, is regular or irregular: he must look for it in the alphabetical list of all the irregular verbs, given at page 162, if met there, the scholar will be referred to the page where it is conjugated; if not to be met in the above mentioned table, it is a regular verb, and is to be conjugated like the model verb, *finir* to finish.

112. Those who have already learned the verbs, will readily ascertain whether a verb of the second conjugation, is regular or irregular, if they remember that *issant* is the *termination* of the participle present, of all the regular verbs of the second conjugation.

113. Conjugate in the same manner—as, *finir* to finish, the following verbs:—

adouc <i>ir</i>	to soften,	gém <i>ir</i>	to groan,
compat <i>ir</i>	to sympathise,	noirc <i>ir</i>	to blacken
démol <i>ir</i>	to pull down,	pér <i>ir</i>	to perish,
éblou <i>ir</i>	to dazzle,	pun <i>ir</i>	to punish,
établ <i>ir</i>	to establish,	rempl <i>ir</i>	to fill,
fourn <i>ir</i>	to furnish,	sais <i>ir</i>	to seize.

114. For the formation of the compound tenses, see page 35, art. 86 and 87.

1^{ani.} éns. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouéte
 2^{at.} arin. tub. aïs. mare. there. idiom. ecl. opéra. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

FINIR to finish. (Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
Finir	to finish
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT, or compound of the present.
Avoir fin i	to have finished
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,
Finissant	finishing
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
Ayant fin i	having finished
-E-	PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.
Fin i	finished

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je fin is	I finish, do finish, or am finishing	
tu fin is	thou finishest, dost finish, or art finishing	
il fin it	he finishes, does finish, or is finishing	
nous fin issons	we finish, do finish, or are finishing	
vous fin issez	you finish, do finish, or are finishing	
ils fin issent	they finish, do finish, or are finishing	
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
J'ai fin i	I have finished, did finish, or have been	} finishing
tu as fin i	thou hast finished, didst finish, or hast been	
il a fin i	he has finished, did finish, or has been	
nous avons fin i	we have finished, did finish, or have been	
vous avez fin i	you have finished, did finish, or have been	
ils ont fin i	they have finished, did finish, or have been	
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je fin issais	I finished, did finish, or was finishing	
tu fin issais	thou finishedst, didst finish, or wast finishing	
il fin issait	he finished, did finish, or was finishing	
nous fin issions	we finished, did finish, or were finishing	
vous fin issiez	you finished, did finish, or were finishing	
ils fin issaient	they finished, did finish, or were finishing	
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
J'avais fin i	I had finished or had been finishing	
tu avais fin i	thou hadst finished or hadst been finishing	
il avait fin i	he had finished or had been finishing	
nous avions fin i	we had finished or had been finishing	
vous aviez fin i	you had finished or had been finishing	
ils avaient fin i	they had finished or had been finishing	

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
 tj, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William.

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

J'e fin is

I finished or did finish

tu fin is

thou finishedst or didst finish

il fin it

he finished or did finish

nous fin îmes

we finished or did finish

vous fin îtes

you finished or did finish

ils fin îrent

they finished or did finish

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

J'eus fin i

I had finished

tu eus fin i

thou hadst finished

il eut fin i

he had finished

nous eûmes fin i

we had finished

vous eûtes fin i

you had finished

ils eurent fin i

they had finished

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je fin irai

I shall or will finish

tu fin iras

thou shalt or wilt finish

il fin ira

he shall or will finish

nous fin îrons

we shall or will finish

vous fin irez

you shall or will finish

ils fin iront

they shall or will finish

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

J'aurai fin i

I shall or will have finished

tu auras fin i

thou shalt or will have finished

il auras fin i

he shall or will have finished

nous aurons fin i

we shall or will have finished

vous aurez fin i

you shall or will have finished

ils auront fin i

they shall or will have finished

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je fin îrais

I should, would, could, or might finish

tu fin îrais

thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst finish

il fin îrait

he should, would, could, or might finish

nous fin îrions

we should, would, could, or might finish

vous fin îriez

you should, would, could, or might finish

ils fin îraient

they should, would, could, or might finish

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

J'aurais fin i,

I should, would, could,

or j'eusse fin i

or might have finished

tu aurais fin i,

thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,

or tu eusses fin i

or mightst have finished

il aurait fin i,

he should, would, could,

or il eût fin i

or might have finished

¹ami. ²âme. te. écrit. mère. ³être. ⁴idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voule.
⁵at. arm. tub. aie. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous aurions fin i,
 or nous eussions fin i
 vous auriez fin i,
 or vous eussiez fin i
 ils auraient fin i,
 or ils eussent fin i

we should, would, could,
 or might have finished
 you should, would, could,
 or might have finished
 they should, would, could,
 or might have finished

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Fin is
 qu'il fin isse
 fin issons
 fin issez
 qu'ils fin issent

finish (thou)
 let him finish
 let us finish
 finish (you)
 let them finish

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je fin isse
 que tu fin isses
 qu'il fin isse
 que nous fin issions
 que vous fin issiez
 qu'ils fin issent

that I may finish
 that thou mayst finish
 that he may finish
 that we may finish
 that you may finish
 that they may finish

-E-

PRETERIT OR PAST,

or compound of the present,

Que j'aie fin i
 que tu aies fin i
 qu'il ait fin i
 que nous ayons fin i
 que vous ayez fin i
 qu'ils aient fin i

that I may have finished
 that thou mayst have finished
 that he may have finished
 that we may have finished
 that you may have finished
 that they may have finished

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je fin isse
 que tu fin isses
 qu'il fin it
 que nous fin issions
 que vous fin issiez
 qu'ils fin issent

that I might finish
 that thou mightst finish
 that he might finish
 that we might finish
 that you might finish
 that they might finish

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse fin i
 que tu eusses fin i
 qu'il eût fin i
 que nous eussions fin i
 que vous eussiez fin i
 qu'ils eussent fin i

that I might have finished
 that thou mightst have finished
 that he might have finished
 that we might have finished
 that you might have finished
 that they might have finished

⁸mur. mûr. jeune., jeune. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
⁴j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

FINIR

to finish.

(Negatively)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

Ne pas fin ir

PRESENT.

not to finish

-B-

PAST OR PERFECT,

or compound of the present.

N'avoir pas fin i

not to have finished

-C-

Ne fin issant pas

PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.

not finishing

-D-

N'ayant pas fin i

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

not having finished

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

Je ne fin is pas

PRESENT.

I finish not, do not finish, or am not

tu ne fin is pas

thou finishest not, dost not finish, or art not

il ne fin it pas

he finishes not, does not finish, or is not

nous ne fin issons pas

we finish not, do not finish, or are not

vous ne fin issez pas

you finish not, do not finish, or are not

il ne fin issent pas

they finish not, do not finish, or are not

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Je n'ai pas fin i

I have not finished, did not finish, or have not

tu n'as pas fin i

thou hast not finished, didst not finish, or hast not

il n'a pas fin i

he has not finished, did not finish, or has not

nous n'avons pas fin i

we have not finished, did not finish, or have not

vous n'avez pas fin i

you have not finished, did not finish, or have not

ils n'ont pas fin i

they have not finished, did not finish, or have not

-H-

IMPERFECT

Je ne fin issais pas

I finished not, did not finish, or was

tu ne fin issais pas

thou finishedst not, didst not finish, or wast

il ne fin issait pas

he finished not, did not finish, or was

nous ne fin issions pas

we finished not, did not finish, or were

vous ne fin issiez pas

you finished not, did not finish, or were

ils ne fin issaient pas

they finished not, did not finish, or were

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Je n'avais pas fin i

I had not finished or had not been

tu n'avais pas fin i

thou hadst not finished or hadst not been

il n'avait pas fin i

he had not finished or had not been

nous n'avions pas fin i

we had not finished or had not been

vous n'aviez pas fin i

you had not finished or had not been

ils n'avaient pas fin i

they had not finished or had not been

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

Je ne fin *is* pas
 tu ne fin *is* pas
 il ne fin *it* pas
 nous ne fin *imes* pas
 vous ne fin *îtes* pas
 ils ne fin *irent* pas

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

I finished not or did not finish
thou finishedst not or didst not finish
he finished not or did not finish
we finished not or did not finish
you finished not or did not finish
they finished not or did not finish

-K-

Je n'eus-pas fin *i*
 tu n'eus pas fin *i*
 il n'eût pas fin *i*
 nous n'eûmes pas fin *i*
 vous n'eûtes pas fin *i*
 ils n'eurent pas fin *i*

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

I had not finished
thou hadst not finished
he had not finished
we had not finished
you had not finished
they had not finished

-L-

Je ne fin *irai* pas
 tu ne fin *iras* pas
 il ne fin *ira* pas
 nous ne fin *irons* pas
 vous ne fin *irez* pas
 ils ne fin *iront* pas

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will not finish
thou shalt or wilt not finish
he shall or will not finish
we shall or will not finish
you shall or will not finish
they shall or will not finish

-M-

Je n'aurai pas fin *i*
 tu n'auras pas fin *i*
 il n'aura pas fin *i*
 nous n'aurons pas fin *i*
 vous n'aurez pas fin *i*
 ils n'auront pas fin *i*

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

I shall or will not have finished
thou shalt or wilt not have finished
he shall or will not have finished
we shall or will not have finished
you shall or will not have finished
they shall or will not have finished

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Je ne fin *irais* pas
 tu ne fin *irais* pas
 il ne fin *irait* pas
 nous ne fin *irions* pas
 vous ne fin *iriez* pas
 ils ne fin *iraient* pas

PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst
he should, would, could, or might
we should, would, could, or might
you should, would, could, or might
they should, would, could, or might

} not finish

-O-

Je n'aurais pas fin *i*,
 or je n'eusse pas fin *i*
 tu n'aurais pas fin *i*,
 or tu n'eusses pas fin *i*
 il n'aurait pas fin *i*,
 or il n'eût pas fin *i*

PAST,
or compound of the present.

I should, would, could,
or might not have finished
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst not have finished,
he should, would, could,
or might not have finished

¹mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. erde. un. amen.
²j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as ili, in William.

nous n'aurions pas fin i,	<i>we should, would, could,</i>
or nous n'eussions pas fin i	<i>or might not have finished</i>
vous n'auriez pas fin i,	<i>you should, would, could,</i>
or vous n'eussiez pas fin i	<i>or might not have finished</i>
ils n'auraient pas fin i,	<i>they should, would, could,</i>
or ils n'eussent pas fin i	<i>or might not have finished</i>

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne fin is pas	<i>finish not or do not finish (thou)</i>
qu'il ne fin isse pas	<i>let him not finish</i>
ne fin issons pas	<i>let us not finish</i>
ne fin issez pas	<i>finish not or do not finish (you)</i>
qu'ils ne fin issent pas	<i>let them not finish</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne fin isse pas	<i>that I may not finish</i>
que tu ne fin isses pas	<i>that thou mayst not finish</i>
qu'il ne fin isse pas	<i>that he may not finish</i>
que nous ne fin issions pas	<i>that we may not finish</i>
que vous ne fin issiez pas	<i>that you may not finish</i>
qu'ils ne fin issent pas	<i>that they may not finish</i>

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,

or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas fin i	<i>that I may not have finished</i>
que tu n'aies pas fin i	<i>that thou mayst not have finished</i>
qu'il n'ait pas fin i	<i>that he may not have finished</i>
que nous n'ayons pas fin i	<i>that we may not have finished</i>
que vous n'ayez pas fin i	<i>that you may not have finished</i>
qu'ils n'aient pas fin i	<i>that they may not have finished</i>

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne fin isse pas	<i>that I might not finish</i>
que tu ne fin isses pas	<i>that thou mightst not finish</i>
qu'il ne fin it pas	<i>that he might not finish</i>
que nous ne fin issions pas	<i>that we might not finish</i>
que vous ne fin issiez pas	<i>that you might not finish</i>
qu'ils ne fin issent pas	<i>that they might not finish</i>

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas fin i	<i>that I might not have finished</i>
que tu n'eusses pas fin i	<i>that thou mightst not have finished</i>
qu'il n'eût pas fin i	<i>that he might not have finished</i>
que nous n'eussions pas fin i	<i>that we might not have finished</i>
que vous n'eussiez pas fin i	<i>that you might not have finished</i>
qu'ils n'eussent pas fin i	<i>that they might not have finished</i>

¹ami. dne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. cel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

FINIR

to finish

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

Fin is-je	<i>do I finish or am I finishing</i>
fin is-tu	<i>dost thou finish or art thou finishing</i>
fin it-il	<i>does he finish or is he finishing</i>
fin issons-nous	<i>do we finish or are we finishing</i>
fin issez-vous	<i>do you finish or are you finishing</i>
fin issent-ils	<i>do they finish or are they finishing</i>

-Q-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

At-je fin i	<i>have I finished or did I finish</i>
as-tu fin i	<i>hast thou finished or didst thou finish</i>
a-t-il fin i	<i>has he finished or did he finish</i>
avons-nous fin i	<i>have we finished or did we finish</i>
avez-vous fin i	<i>have you finished or did you finish</i>
ont-ils fin i	<i>have they finished or did they finish</i>

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Fin issais-je	<i>did I finish or was I finishing</i>
fin issais-tu	<i>didst thou finish or wast thou finishing</i>
fin issait-il	<i>did he finish or was he finishing</i>
fin issions-nous	<i>did we finish or were we finishing</i>
fin issiez-vous	<i>did you finish or were you finishing</i>
fin issaient-ils	<i>did they finish or were they finishing</i>

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

avais-je fin i	<i>had I finished or had I been finishing</i>
avais-tu fin i	<i>hadst thou finished or hadst thou been finishing</i>
avait-il fin i	<i>had he finished or had he been finishing</i>
avions-nous fin i	<i>had we finished or had we been finishing</i>
aviez-vous fin i	<i>had you finished or had you been finishing</i>
avaient-ils fin i	<i>had they finished or had they been finishing</i>

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE

Fin is-je	<i>did I finish</i>
fin is-tu	<i>didst thou finish</i>
fin it-il	<i>did he finish</i>
fin îmes-nous	<i>did we finish</i>
fin îtes-vous	<i>did you finish</i>
fin îrent-ils	<i>did they finish</i>

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boile. boite. ancre. ingrat. ende. un. union.
j, as in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the præterit.

Eus-je fin i	had I finished
eus-tu fin i	hadst thou finished
eut-il fin i	had he finished
eûmes-nous fin i	had we finished
eûtes-vous fin i	had you finished
eurent-ils fin i	had they finished

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Fin irai-je	shall or will I finish
fin iras-tu	shalt or will thou finish
fin ira-t-il	shall or will he finish
fin irons-nous	shall or will we finish
fin irez-vous	shall or will you finish
fin iront-ils	shall or will they finish

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

Aurai-je fin i	shall or will I have finished
auras-tu fin i	shalt or will thou have finished
aura-t-il fin i	shall or will he have finished
aurons-nous fin i	shall or will we have finished
irez-vous fin i	shall or will you have finished
auront-ils fin i	shall or will they have finished

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Fin irais-je	should, would, could, or might I finish
fin irais-tu	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou finish
fin irait-il	should, would, could, or might he finish
fin irions-nous	should, would, could, or might we finish
fin iriez-vous	should, would, could, or might you finish
fin iraient-ils	should, would, could, or might they finish

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Aurais-je fin i,	should, would, could,
or eussé-je fin i	or might I have finished
aurais-tu fin i,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or eusses-tu fin i	or mightst thou have finished
aurait-il fin i,	should, would, could,
or eût-il fin i	or might he have finished
aurions-nous fin i,	should, would, could,
or eussions-nous fin i	or might we have finished
auriez-vous fin i	should, would, could,
or eussiez-vous fin i	or might you have finished
auraient-ils fin i,	should, would, could,
or eussent-ils fin i	or might they have finished

'ami. âne. te. érit. mère. être. idole. gite. opéra. ôter. tout. voué.
 'at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

FINIR to finish. (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

F-

Ne fin is-je pas
 ne fin is-tu pas
 ne fin it-il pas
 ne fin issons-nous pas
 ne fin issez-vous pas
 ne fin issent-ils pas

PRESENT.

*do I not finish or am I not finishing
 dost thou not finish or art thou not finishing
 does he not finish or is he not finishing
 do we not finish or are we not finishing
 do you not finish or are you not finishing
 do they not finish or are they not finishing*

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

N'ai-je pas fin i
 n'as-tu pas fin i
 n'a-t-il pas fin i
 n'avons-nous pas fin i
 n'avez-vous pas fin i
 n'ont-ils pas fin i

*have I not finished, did I not finish,
 or have I not been finishing
 hast thou not finished, didst thou not finish,
 or hast thou not been finishing
 has he not finished, did he not finish,
 or has he not been finishing
 have we not finished, did we not finish,
 or have we not been finishing
 have you not finished, did you not finish,
 or have you not been finishing
 have they not finished, did they not finish
 or have they not been finishing*

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne fin issais-je pas
 ne fin issais-tu pas
 ne fin issait-il pas
 ne fin issions-nous pas
 ne fin issiez-vous pas
 ne fin issaient-ils pas

*did I not finish or was I not finishing
 didst thou not finish or wast thou not finishing
 did he not finish or was he not finishing
 did we not finish or were we not finishing
 did you not finish or were you not finishing
 did they not finish or were they not finishing*

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas fin i
 n'avais-tu pas fin i
 n'avait-il pas fin i
 n'avions-nous pas fin i
 n'aviez-vous pas fin i
 n'avaient-ils pas fin i

*had I not finished or had I not been
 hadst thou not finished or hadst thou not been
 had he not finished or had he not been
 had we not finished or had we not been
 had you not finished or had you not been
 had they not finished or had they not been*

} finishing

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne fin is-je pas
 ne fin is-tu pas
 ne fin it-il pas
 ne fin îmes-nous pas
 ne fin îtes-vous pas
 ne fin irent-ils pas

*did I not finish
 didst thou not finish
 did he not finish
 did we not finish
 did you not finish
 did they not finish*

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîto. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. unen
'j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas fin i	had I not finished
n'eus-tu pas fin i	hadst thou not finished
n'eut-il pas fin i	had he not finished
n'eûmes-nous pas fin i	had we not finished
n'eûtes-vous pas fin i	had you not finished
n'eurent-ils pas fin i	had they not finished

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne fin irai-je pas	shall or will I not finish
ne fin iras-tu pas	shalt or wilt thou not finish
ne fin ira-t-il pas	shall or will he not finish
ne fin irons-nous pas	shall or will we not finish
ne fin ires-vous pas	shall or will you not finish
ne fin iront-ils pas	shall or will they not finish

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas fin i	shall or will I not have finished
n'auras-tu pas fin i	shalt or wilt thou not have finished
n'aura-t-il pas fin i	shall or will he not have finished
n'aurons-nous pas fin i	shall or will we not have finished
n'aurez-vous pas fin i	shall or will you not have finished
n'auront-ils pas fin i	shall or will they not have finished

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne fin irais-je pas	should, would, could, or might I	} <i>non finis</i>
ne fin irais-tu pas	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou	
ne fin irait-il pas	should, would, could, or might he	
ne fin irions-nous pas	should, would, could, or might we	
ne fin iriez-vous pas	should, would, could, or might you	
ne fin iraient-ils pas	should, would, could, or might they	

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas fin i,	should, would, could,
or n'eussé-je pas fin i	or might I not have finished
n'aurais-tu pas fin i,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or n'eusses-tu pas fin i	or mightst thou not have finished
n'aurait-il pas fin i,	should, would, could,
or n'eût-il pas fin i	or might he not have finished
n'aurions-nous pas fin i,	should, would, could,
or n'eussions-nous pas fin i	or might we not have finished
n'auriez-vous pas fin i,	should, would, could,
or n'eussiez-vous pas fin i	or might you not have finished
n'auraient-ils pas fin i,	should, would, could,
or n'eussent-ils pas fin i	or might they not have finished

Of the Third Conjugation.

115. The verbs of the third conjugation, like those of the first and of the second, are known by the termination of the present of the infinitive.

116. The present of the infinitive, of the third conjugation, has for its termination, *oir*—as, *recevoir* to receive.

117. All verbs whose present of the infinitive ends with *oir*, to the amount of 230, are of the third conjugation; and if regular, are conjugated like *recevoir* to receive; which is hereafter conjugated, to be used as a model.

118. There are in the third conjugation 7 regular verbs only. The regular verbs of this conjugation are easily known, from the irregular ones; they all 7 end with *voir*, in the present of the infinitive.

119. There are about 223 irregular verbs in this conjugation; they are all conjugated in this volume, and are to be found in the alphabetical list of all the irregular verbs, page 162.

120. List of the 7 regular verbs, all conjugated like *rec voir* to receive.

<i>aperç voir</i>	to perceive,
<i>conc voir</i>	to conceive
<i>déc voir</i>	to deceive,
<i>perc voir</i>	to collect taxes
<i>rec voir</i>	to receive,
<i>d voir</i>	to owe,
<i>red voir</i>	to owe again.

121. When the termination of any tense or person begins with *a*, *o*, *u*, the *c*, which terminates the *radical part* of the five regular verbs—

<i>aperç voir</i>	to perceive,
<i>conc voir</i>	to conceive,
<i>déc voir</i>	to deceive,
<i>perc voir</i>	to collect taxes,
<i>rec voir</i>	to receive,

take a *cedilla*, thus *ç*, to change the hard sound the *c* would have before *a*, *o*, *u*, into the soft sound it has in the infinitive present, and in other tenses and persons, when before *e*.

122. In conjugating *d voir* to owe, and *red voir* to owe again, on *rec voir*, care must be taken to observe what is the *radical part* of these two verbs.

123. In the participle past *dû* owed, from *devoir* to owe, a circumflex accent is put over the *u* to distinguish *dû* owed, from *du* of the.

124. The circumflex accent is put on *dû* owed, in the masculine singular only.

125. The participle past *redu* owed again, from *redevoir* to owe again, takes no accent.

126. *Apercevoir* to perceive, which is an active verb, is very often used as a reflected verb: thus, *s'apercevoir* (to perceive one's self of) that is, to notice. We say, *apercevoir quelque chose* to perceive something—but we say, *s'apercevoir de quelque chose* (to perceive one's self of something,) that is, to notice something. It must be remembered that the verb *s'apercevoir*, requires the preposition *de* of, before its object, whereas *apercevoir* being an active verb, requires no preposition before its object.

127. *Apercevoir* to perceive, forms its compound tenses with *avoir* to have, like all other active verbs.

128. *S'apercevoir* to notice, is conjugated like *apercevoir* to perceive, with this difference; that, like all other reflected verbs, it forms its compound tenses with *être* to be, and takes two pronouns. See *se lever* to rise, page 92.

129. For the formation of the compound tenses, see page 85. art. 86 and 87

l'ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. stor. tout. voûte.
 l'al. arm. tub. ale. maro. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

RECEVOIR to receive. (Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A- PRESENT.

Rec evoir to receive

-B- PAST OR PERFECT,
or compound of the present

Avoir reç u to have received

-C- PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.

Rec evant receiving

-D- COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Ayant reç u having received

-E- PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.

Reç u received

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F- PRESENT.

Je reç ois I receive, do receive, or am receiving
 tu reç ois thou receivest, dost receive, or art receiving
 il reç oit he receives, does receive, or is receiving
 nous rec evons we receive, do receive, or are receiving
 vous rec evez you receive, do receive, or are receiving
 ils reç oient they receive, do receive, or are receiving

-G- PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
or compound of the present.

J'ai reç u I have received, did receive, or have been
 tu as reç u thou hast received, didst receive, or hast been
 il a reç u he has received, did receive, or has been
 nous avons reç u we have received, did receive, or have been
 vous avez reç u you have received, did receive, or hast been
 ils ont reç u they have received, did receive, or have been

receiving

-H- IMPERFECT.

Je rec evais I received, did receive, or was receiving
 tu rec evais thou receivedst, didst receive, or wast receiving
 il rec evait he received, did receive, or was receiving
 nous rec evions we received, did receive, or were receiving
 vous rec eviez you received, did receive, or were receiving
 ils rec evaient they received, did receive, or were receiving

-I- PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

J'avais reç u I had received or had been receiving
 tu avais reç u thou hadst received or hadst been receiving
 il avait reç u he had received or had been receiving
 nous avions reç u we had received or had been receiving
 vous aviez reç u you had received or had been receiving
 ils avaient reç u they had received or had been receiving

amur. mûr jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
 4j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as Ili in Wilham.

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Je reç us
 tu reç us
 il reç ut
 nous reç ûmes
 vous reç ûtes
 ils reç urent

*I received or did receive
 thou receivedst or didst receive
 he received or did receive
 we received or did receive
 you received or did receive
 they received or did receive*

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

J'eus reç u
 tu eus reç u
 il eut reç u
 nous eûmes reç u
 vous eûtes reç u
 ils eurent reç u

*I had received
 thou hadst received
 he had received
 we had received
 you had received
 they had received*

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je rec evras
 tu rec evras
 il rec evra
 nous rec evrons
 vous rec evrez
 ils rec evront

*I shall or will receive
 thou shalt or wilt receive
 he shall or will receive
 we shall or will receive
 you shall or will receive
 they shall or will receive*

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

J'aurai reç u
 tu auras reç u
 il aura reç u
 nous aurons reç u
 vous aurez reç u
 ils auront reç u

*I shall or will have received
 thou shalt or wilt have received
 he shall or will have received
 we shall or will have received
 you shall or will have received
 they shall or will have received*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je rec evrais
 tu rec evrais
 il rec evrait
 nous rec evrions
 vous rec evriez
 ils rec evraient

*I should, would, could, or might receive
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst receive
 he should, would, could, or might receive
 we should, would, could, or might receive
 you should, would, could, or might receive
 they should, would, could, or might receive*

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present

J'aurais reç u,
 or j'eusse reç u
 tu aurais reç u,
 or tu eusses reç u
 il aurait reç u,
 or il eût reç u

*I should, would, could,
 or might have received
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst
 or mightst, have received
 he should, would, could
 or might have received*

ami. dne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. votre
 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous aurions reç u,
 or nous eussions reç u
 vous auriez reç u,
 or vous eussiez reç u
 ils auraient reç u,
 or ils eussent reç u

*we should, would, could,
 or might have received
 you should, would, could,
 or might have received
 they should, would, could
 or might have received*

-R-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Reç ois
 qu'il reç oive
 rec eons
 rec eves
 qu'ils reç oivent

*receive (thou)
 let him receive
 let us receive
 receive (you)
 let them receive*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que jo reç oive
 que tu reç oives
 qu'il reç oive
 que nous rec evions
 que vous rec eviez
 qu'ils reç oivent

*that I may receive
 that thou mayst receive
 that he may receive
 that we may receive
 that you may receive
 that they may receive*

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
 or compound of the present.

que j'aie reç u
 que tu aies reç u
 qu'il ait reç u
 que nous ayons reç u
 que vous ayez reç u
 qu'ils aient reç u

*that I may have received
 that thou mayst have received
 that he may have received
 that we may have received
 that you may have received
 that they may have received*

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je reç usse
 que tu reç usses
 qu'il reçût
 que nous reç ussions
 que vous reç ussiez
 qu'ils reç ussent

*that I might receive
 that thou mightst receive
 that he might receive
 that we might receive
 that you might receive
 that they might receive*

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse reç u
 que tu eusses reç u
 qu'il eût reç u
 que nous eussions reç u
 que vous eussiez reç u
 qu'ils eussent reç u

*that I might have received
 that thou mightst have received
 that he might have received
 that we might have received
 that you might have received
 that they might have received*

mmr. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
'j, as s in plea sure. gr, as ni in union. ill, as li, in Wi liam.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

RECEVOIR

to receive.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

Ne pas recevoir

PRESENT.

not to receive

-B-

PAST OR PERFECT,

or compound of the present.

N'avoir pas reçu

not to have received

-C-

Ne recavant pas

PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,

not receiving

-D-

N'ayant pas reçu

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

not having received

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Je ne reçois pas

I receive not, do not receive, or am not

tu ne reçois pas

thou receivest not, dost not receive, or art not

il ne reçoit pas

he receives not, does not receive, or is not

nous ne recevons pas

we receive not, do not receive, or are not

vous ne recevez pas

you receive not, do not receive, or are not

ils ne reçoivent pas

they receive not, do not receive, or are not

receiving

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Je n'ai pas reçu

I have not received, did not receive, or have not

tu n'as pas reçu

thou hast not received, didst not receive, or hast not

il n'a pas reçu

he has not received, did not receive, or has not

nous n'avons pas reçu

we have not received, did not receive, or have not

vous n'avez pas reçu

you have not received, did not receive, or have not

ils n'ont pas reçu

they have not received, did not receive, or have not

been received's

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Je ne recevais pas

I received not, did not receive, or was

tu ne recevais pas

thou receivest not, didst not receive, or wast

il ne recevait pas

he received not, did not receive, or was

nous ne recevions pas

we received not, did not receive, or were

vous ne receviez pas

you received not, did not receive, or were

ils ne recevaient pas

they received not, did not receive, or were

not receiving

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Je n'avais pas reçu

I had not received or had not been

tu n'avais pas reçu

thou hadst not received or hadst not been

il n'avait pas reçu

he had not received or had not been

nous n'avions pas reçu

we had not received or had not been

vous n'aviez pas reçu

you had not received or had not been

ils n'avaient pas reçu

they had not received or had not been

receiving

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voule
 2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

Je ne reç us pas
 tu ne reç us pas
 il ne reç ut pas
 nous ne reç ûmes pas
 vous ne reç ûtes pas
 ils ne reç urent pas

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

*I received not or did not receive
 thou receivedst not or didst not receive
 he received not or did not receive
 we received not or did not receive
 you received not or did not receive
 they received not or did not receive*

-K-

Je n'eus pas reç u
 tu n'eus pas reç u
 il n'eut pas reç u
 nous n'eûmes pas reç u
 vous n'eûtes pas reç u
 ils n'eurent pas reç u

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

*I had not received
 thou hadst not received
 he had not received
 we had not received
 you had not received
 they had not received*

-L-

Je ne rec evrai pas
 tu ne rec evras pas
 il ne rec evra pas
 nous ne rec evrons pas
 vous ne rec evrez pas
 ils ne rec evront pas

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

*I shall or will not receive
 thou shalt or wilt not receive
 he shall or will not receive
 we shall or will not receive
 you shall or will not receive
 they shall or will not receive*

-M-

Je n'aurai pas reç u
 tu n'auras pas reç u
 il n'aura pas reç u
 nous n'aurons pas reç u
 vous n'aurez pas reç u
 ils n'auront pas reç u

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future

*I shall or will not have received
 thou shalt or wilt not have received
 he shall or will not have received
 we shall or will not have received
 you shall or will not have received
 they shall or will not have received*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Je ne rec evrais pas
 tu ne rec evrais pas
 il ne rec evrait pas
 nous ne rec evrions pas
 vous ne rec evriez pas
 ils ne rec evraient pas

PRESENT.

*I should, would, could, or might not
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst not
 he should, would, could, or might not
 we should, would, could, or might not
 you should, would, could, or might not
 they should, would, could, or might not*

RECEIVE

-O-

Je n'aurais pas reç u,
 or je n'eusse pas reç u
 tu n'aurais pas reç u,
 or tu n'eusses pas reç u
 il n'aurait pas reç u,
 or il n'eût pas reç u

PAST,
or compound of the present.

*I should, would, could,
 or might not have received
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
 or mightst not have received
 he should, would, could,
 or might not have received*

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. anere. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
'j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

nous n'aurions pas reç u,
 or nous n'eussions pas reç u
 vous n'auriez pas reç u,
 or vous n'eussiez pas reç u
 ils n'auraient pas reç u,
 or ils n'eussent pas reç u

we should, would, could,
or might not have received
you should, would, could,
or might not have received
they should, would, could,
or might not have received

-r-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne reç ois pas
 qu'il ne reç oive pas
 ne rec evons pas
 ne rec evez pas
 qu'ils ne reç oivent pas

receive not or do not receive (thou)
let him not receive
let us not receive
receive not or do not receive (you)
let them not receive

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne reç oive pas
 que tu ne reç oives pas
 qu'il ne reç oive pas
 que nous ne rec evions pas
 que vous ne rec eviews pas
 qu'ils ne reç oivent pas

that I may not receive
that thou mayst not receive
that he may not receive
that we may not receive
that you may not receive
that they may not receive

-r-

PRÆTERIT OR PAST,

or compound of the present,

Que je n'aie pas reç u
 que tu n'aies pas reç u
 qu'il n'ait pas reç u
 que nous n'ayons pas reç u
 que vous n'ayez pas reç u
 qu'ils n'aient pas reç u

that I may not have received
that thou mayst not have received
that he may not have received
that we may not have received
that you may not have received
that they may not have received

-s-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne reç usse pas
 que tu ne reç usses pas
 qu'il ne reçût pas
 que nous ne reçussions pas
 que vous ne reçussiez pas
 qu'ils ne reçussent pas

that I might not receive
that thou mightst not receive
that he might not receive
that we might not receive
that you might not receive
that they might not receive

-t-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas reç u
 que tu n'eusses pas reç u
 qu'il n'eût pas reç u
 que nous n'eussions pas reç u
 que vous n'eussiez pas reç u
 qu'ils n'eussent pas reç u

that I might not have received
that thou mightst not have received
that he might not have received
that we might not have received
that you might not have received
that they might not have received

1ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voule.
 2ai. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

RECEVOIR

*to receive.**(Interrogatively.)*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

Reç ois-je
 reç ois-tu
 reç oit-il
 rec evons-nous
 rec evez-vous
 reç oivent-ils

do I receive or am I receiving
dost thou receive or art thou receiving
does he receive or is he receiving
do we receive or are we receiving
do you receive or are you receiving
do they receive or are they receiving

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
or compound of the present.

Ai-je reç u
 as-tu reç u
 a-t-il reç u
 avons-nous reç u
 avez-vous reç u
 ont-ils reç u

have I received or did I receive
hast thou received or didst thou receive
has he received or did he receive
have we received or did we receive
have you received or did you receive
have they received or did they receive

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Rec evais-je
 rec evais-tu
 rec evait-il
 rec evions-nous
 rec eviez-vous
 rec evaient-ils

did I receive or was I receiving
didst thou receive or wast thou receiving
did he receive or was he receiving
did we receive or were we receiving
did you receive or were you receiving
did they receive or were they receiving

-I-

PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

Avais-je reç u
 avais-tu reç u
 avait-il reç u
 avions-nous reç u
 aviez-vous reç u
 avaient-ils reç u

had I received or had I been receiving
hadst thou received or hadst thou been receiving
had he received or had he been receiving
had we received or had we been receiving
had you received or had you been receiving
had they received or had they been receiving

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Reç us-je
 reç us-tu
 reç ut-il
 reç ûmes-nous
 reç ûtes-vous
 reç urent-ils

did I receive
didst thou receive
did he receive
did we receive
did you receive
did they receive

¹mut. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîle. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
 †j, as s in pleasure. gn, as nt in union. ill, as lli in William.

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the præterit.

Eus-je reç u
 eus-tu reç u
 eut-il reç u
 eûmes-nous reç u
 eûtes-vous reç u
 eurent-ils reç u

had I received
 hadst thou received
 had he received
 had we received
 had you received
 had they received

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Rec evrai-je
 rec evras-tu
 rec evra-t-il
 rec evrons-nous
 rec evrez-vous
 rec evront-ils

shall or will I receive
 shalt or wilt thou receive
 shall or will he receive
 shall or will we receive
 shall or will you receive
 shall or will they receive

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

Aurai-je reç u
 auras-tu reç u
 aura-t-il reç u
 aurons-nous reç u
 aurez-vous reç u
 auront-ils reç u

shall or will I have received
 shalt or wilt thou have received
 shall or will he have received
 shall or will we have received
 shall or will you have received
 shall or will they have received

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Rec evrais-je
 rec evrais-tu
 rec evrait-il
 rec evrions-nous
 rec evriez-vous
 rec evraient-ils

should, would, could, or might I receive
 shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou receive
 should, would, could, or might he receive
 should, would, could, or might we receive
 should, would, could, or might you receive
 should, would, could, or might they receive

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present.

Aurais-je reç u,
 or eussé-je reç u
 aurais-tu reç u,
 or eusses-tu reç u
 aurait-il reç u,
 or eût-il reç u
 aurions-nous reç u,
 or eussions-nous reç u
 auriez-vous reç u,
 or eussiez-vous reç u
 auraient-ils reç u,
 or eussent-ils reç u

should, would, could,
 or might I have received
 shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
 or mightst thou have received
 should, would, could,
 or might he have received
 should, would, could,
 or might we have received
 should, would, could,
 or might you have received
 should, would, could,
 or might they have received

'ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vôtre.
'at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

RECEVOIR to receive. (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Ne reçois-je pas	do I not receive or am I not receiving
ne reçois-tu pas	dost thou not receive or art thou not receiving
ne reçoit-il pas	does he not receive or is he not receiving
ne recevons-nous pas	do we not receive or are we not receiving
ne recevez-vous pas	do you not receive or are you not receiving
ne reçoivent-ils pas	do they not receive or are they not receiving

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
or compound of the present.

N'ai-je pas reçu	have I not received, did I not receive, or have I not been receiving
n'as-tu pas reçu	hast thou not received, didst thou not receive or hast thou not been receiving
n'a-t-il pas reçu	has he not received, did he not receive, or has he not been receiving
n'avons-nous pas reçu	have we not received, did we not receive, or have we not been receiving
n'avez-vous pas reçu	have you not received, did you not receive, or have you not been receiving
n'ont-ils pas reçu	have they not received, did they not receive or have they not been receiving

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne recevais-je pas	did I not receive or was I not receiving
ne recevais-tu pas	didst thou not receive or wast thou not receiving
ne recevait-il pas	did he not receive or was he not receiving
ne recevions-nous pas	did we not receive or were we not receiving
ne receviez-vous pas	did you not receive or were you not receiving
ne recevaient-ils pas	did they not receive or were they not receiving

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas reçu	had I not received or had I not been	} receiving
n'avais-tu pas reçu	hadst thou not received or hadst thou not been	
n'avait-il pas reçu	had he not received or had he not been	
n'avions-nous pas reçu	had we not received or had we not been	
n'aviez-vous pas reçu	had you not received or had you not been	
n'avaient-ils pas reçu	had they not received or had they not been	

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne reçus-je pas	did I not receive
ne reçus-tu pas	didst thou not receive
ne reçut-il pas	did he not receive
ne reçûmes-nous pas	did we not receive
ne reçûtes-vous pas	did you not receive
ne reçurent-ils pas	did they not receive

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
 i, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as illi, in Wi lli am.

-E-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas reç u	had I not received
n'eus-tu pas reç u	hadst thou not received
n'eut-il pas reç u	had he not received
n'eûmes-nous pas reç u	had we not received
n'eûtes-vous pas reç u	had you not received
n'eurent-ils pas reç u	had they not received

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne rec evrai-je pas	shall or will I not receive
ne rec evras-tu pas	shalt or wilt thou not receive
ne rec evra-t-il pas	shall or will he not receive
ne rec evrons-nous pas	shall or will we not receive
ne rec evrez-vous pas	shall or will you not receive
ne rec evront-ils pas	shall or will they not receive

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas reç u	shall or will I not have received
n'auras-tu pas reç u	shalt or wilt thou not have received
n'aura-t-il pas reç u	shall or will he not have received
n'aurons-nous pas reç u	shall or will we not have received
n'aurez-vous pas reç u	shall or will you not have received
n'auront-ils pas reç u	shall or will they not have received

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne rec evrais-je pas	should, would, could, or might I	} not perfect
ne rec evrais-tu pas	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou	
ne rec evrait-il pas	should, would, could, or might he	
ne rec evrions-nous pas	should, would, could, or might we	
ne rec evriez-vous pas	should, would, could, or might you	
ne rec evraient-ils pas	should, would, could, or might they	

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas reç u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussé-je pas reç u	or might I not have received
n'aurais-tu pas reç u,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or n'eusses-tu pas reç u	or mightst, thou not have received
n'aurait-il pas reç u,	should, would, could,
or n'eût-il pas reç u	or might he not have received
n'aurions-nous pas reç u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussions-nous pas reç u	or might we not have received
n'auriez-vous pas reç u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussiez-vous pas reç u	or might you not have received
n'auraient-ils pas reç u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussent-ils pas reç u	or might they not have received

Of the Fourth Conjugation.

130. The verbs of the fourth conjugation, like those of the first, second, and third, are known by the termination of the present of the infinitive.

131. The present of the infinitive of the fourth conjugation has for its termination *re*—as, vend *re* to sell.

132. All verbs, whose present of the infinitive ends with *re*, to the amount of about 240, are of the fourth conjugation; and if regular, are conjugated like vend *re* to sell, which is hereafter conjugated, to be used as a model.

133. There are in the fourth conjugation 40 regular verbs which take the termination of vend *re* to sell.

134. They are—

append <i>re</i>	to hang up,	mord <i>re</i>	to bite,
attend <i>re</i>	to wait, to expect,	morfond <i>re</i>	to make very cold,
	to wait for,	parfond <i>re</i>	to melt equally,
confond <i>re</i>	to confound,	pend <i>re</i>	to hang,
correspond <i>re</i>	to correspond,	perd <i>re</i>	to lose, to destroy,
défend <i>re</i>	to defend,	pond <i>re</i>	to lay eggs,
	to prohibit,	pourfend <i>re</i>	to split, to cut in two,
	to forbid,	prétend <i>re</i>	to pretend,
démord <i>re</i>	to give up,	refend <i>re</i>	to cleave again,
	to cease biting,		to split again,
dépend <i>re</i>	to take down,	refond <i>re</i>	to melt again,
	to depend on or upon,		to cast again,
descend <i>re</i>	to go down,	remord <i>re</i>	to bite again,
	to descend,	rend <i>re</i>	to render, to
	to take down,		return, to give back,
détend <i>re</i>	to unbend,	répand <i>re</i>	to spill, to shed,
	to loosen,	répond <i>re</i>	to answer, to reply
détord <i>re</i>	to untwist,	retord <i>re</i>	to twist again,
distend <i>re</i>	to distend,	revend <i>re</i>	to sell again,
	to extend,	sous-entend <i>re</i>	to understand,
entend <i>re</i>	to hear,		not to express,
	to understand,	survend <i>re</i>	to sel. too dear,
	to comprehend,	suspend <i>re</i>	to suspend,
épend <i>re</i>	to spread,	tend <i>re</i>	to hold out,
étand <i>re</i>	to spread,		to stretch out,
fend <i>re</i>	to cleave,		to bend,
	to split,	tond <i>re</i>	to shear,
fond <i>re</i>	to melt,	tord <i>re</i>	to twist,
mévend <i>re</i>	to undersell,	vend <i>re</i>	to sell.

135. All the other verbs whose present of the infinitive ends with *re*, and not included in the above list, are irregular, and are to be found in the alphabetical list of all the irregular verbs, page 162

136. Those who have already learned the verbs, will readily ascertain, without having recourse to the above table of the regular verbs, whether a verb, whose present of the infinitive ends with *re*, is regular or irregular, if they remember that *dant* terminates the participle present of all the regular verbs of the fourth conjugation.

137. The third person singular of the present of the indicative of this conjugation, consists of the *radical part* of the verb only, it does not take any termination.

138. Observe, that when *vendre* to sell, like several other verbs, mentioned in page 8, art. 65, is conjugated Interrogatively or Negatively and Interrogatively, the first person singular of the present of the indicative, is not conjugated like other verbs; for the reason of this deviation, see page 8, art. 65.

139. For the formation of the compound tenses, see page 35, art. 86 and 87.

-ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. école. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voué
 3at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

VENDRE

to sell.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

Vend re

PRESENT.

to sell

-B-

PAST OR PERFECT,
or compound of the present.

Avoir vend u

to have sold

-C-

Vend ant

PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE, -
selling

-D-

Ayant vend u

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
having sold

-E-

Vend u

PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.
sold

INDICATIVE MOOD

-F-

Je vend s

PRESENT.

I sell, do sell, or am selling

tu vend s

thou sellest, dost sell, or art selling

il vend

he sells, does sell, or is selling

nous vend ons

we sell, do sell, or are selling

vous vend ez

you sell, do sell, or are selling

ils vend ent

they sell, do sell, or are selling

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE
or compound of the present.

J'ai vend u

I have sold, did sell, or have been selling

tu as vend u

thou hast sold, didst sell, or hast been selling

il a vend u

he has sold, did sell, or has been selling

nous avons vend u

we have sold, did sell, or have been selling

vous avez vend u

you have sold, did sell, or have been selling

ils ont vend u

they have sold, did sell, or have been selling

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Je vend ais

I sold, did sell, or was selling

tu vend ais

thou soldest, didst sell, or wast selling

il vend ait

he sold, did sell, or was selling

nous vend ions

we sold, did sell, or were selling

vous vend iez

you sold, did sell, or were selling

ils vend aient

they sold, did sell, or were selling

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

J'avais vend u

I had sold or had been selling

tu avais vend u

thou hadst sold or hadst been selling

il avait vend u

he had sold or had been selling

nous avions vend u

we had sold or had been selling

vous aviez vend u

you had sold or had been selling

ils avaient vend u

they had sold or had been selling

mur, mûr, jeune, jeûne, boite, boîte, ancre, ingrat, onde, un, amen.
†j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

<i>Je vend is</i>	<i>I sold or did sell</i>
<i>tu vend is</i>	<i>thou soldst, or didst sell</i>
<i>il vend it</i>	<i>he sold or did sell</i>
<i>nous vend îmes</i>	<i>we sold or did sell</i>
<i>vous vend îtes</i>	<i>you sold or did sell</i>
<i>ils vend îrent</i>	<i>they sold or did sell</i>

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

<i>J'eus vend u</i>	<i>I had sold</i>
<i>tu eus vend u</i>	<i>thou hadst sold</i>
<i>il eut vend u</i>	<i>he had sold</i>
<i>nous eûmes vend u</i>	<i>we had sold</i>
<i>vous eûtes vend u</i>	<i>you had sold</i>
<i>ils eurent vend u</i>	<i>they had sold</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

<i>Je vend rai</i>	<i>I shall or will sell</i>
<i>tu vend ras</i>	<i>thou shalt or wilt sell</i>
<i>il vend ra</i>	<i>he shall or will sell</i>
<i>nous vend rons</i>	<i>we shall or will sell</i>
<i>vous vend res</i>	<i>you shall or will sell</i>
<i>ils vend ront</i>	<i>they shall or will sell</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

<i>J'aurai vend u</i>	<i>I shall or will have sold</i>
<i>tu auras vend u</i>	<i>thou shalt or wilt have sold</i>
<i>il aura vend u</i>	<i>he shall or will have sold</i>
<i>nous aurons vend u</i>	<i>we shall or will have sold</i>
<i>vous aurez vend u</i>	<i>you shall or will have sold</i>
<i>ils auront vend u</i>	<i>they shall or will have sold</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

<i>Je vend rais</i>	<i>I should, would, could, or might sell</i>
<i>tu vend rais</i>	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst sell</i>
<i>il vend rait</i>	<i>he should, would, could, or might sell</i>
<i>nous vend rions</i>	<i>we should, would, could, or might sell</i>
<i>vous vend riez</i>	<i>you should, would, could, or might sell</i>
<i>ils vend raient</i>	<i>they should, would, could, or might sell</i>

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

<i>J'aurais vend u,</i>	<i>I should, would, could,</i>
<i>or j'eusse vend u</i>	<i>or might have sold</i>
<i>tu aurais vend u,</i>	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
<i>or tu eusses vend u</i>	<i>or mightst have sold</i>
<i>il aurait vend u,</i>	<i>he should, would, could,</i>
<i>or il eût vend u</i>	<i>or might have sold</i>

lami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vôite.
 2al. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous aurions vend u,
 or nous eussions vend u
 vous auriez vend u,
 or vous eussiez vend u
 ils auraient vend u,
 or ils eussent vend u

*we should, would, could,
 or might have sold
 you should, would, could,
 or might have sold
 they should, would, could,
 or might have sold*

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Vend s
 qu'il vend e
 vend ons
 vend ez
 qu'ils vend ent

*sell (thou)
 let him sell
 let us sell
 sell (you)
 let them sell*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je vend e
 que tu vend es
 qu'il vend e
 que nous vend ions
 que vous vend iez
 qu'il vend ent

*that I may sell
 that thou mayst sell
 that he may sell
 that we may sell
 that you may sell
 that they may sell*

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,

or compound of the present,

Que j'aie vend u
 que tu aies vend u
 qu'il ait vend u
 que nous ayons vend u
 que vous ayez vend u
 qu'ils aient vend u

*that I may have sold
 that thou mayst have sold
 that he may have sold
 that we may have sold
 that you may have sold
 that they may have sold*

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je vend isse
 que tu vend isses
 qu'il vend it
 que nous vend issions
 que vous vend issiez
 qu'ils vend issent

*that I might sell
 that thou mightst sell
 that he might sell
 that we might sell
 that you might sell
 that they might sell*

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse vend u
 que tu eusses vend u
 qu'il eût vend u
 que nous eussions vend u
 que vous eussiez vend u
 qu'ils eussent vend u

*that I might have sold
 that thou mightst have sold
 that he might have sold
 that we might have sold
 that you might have sold
 that they might have sold*

mur. mûr. jeune. jêune. boite. bofte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as Ili, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

VENDRE to sell. (Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
Ne pas vend re	not to sell
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT,
	or compound of the present.
N'avoir pas vend u	not to have sold
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.
Ne vend ant pas	not selling
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
N'ayant pas vend u	not having sold

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je ne vend s pas	<i>I sell not, do not sell, or am not selling</i>	
tu ne vend s pas	<i>thou sellest not, dost not sell, or art not selling</i>	
il ne vend pas	<i>he sells not, does not sell, or is not selling</i>	
nous ne vend ons pas	<i>we sell not, do not sell, or are not selling</i>	
vous ne vend ez pas	<i>you sell not, do not sell, or are not selling</i>	
ils ne vend ent pas	<i>they sell not, do not sell, or are not selling</i>	
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,	
	or compound of the present.	
Je n'ai pas vend u	<i>I have not sold, did not sell, or have not</i>	} <i>been selling</i>
tu n'as pas vend u	<i>thou hast not sold, didst not sell, or hast not</i>	
il n'a pas vend u	<i>he has not sold, did not sell, or has not</i>	
nous n'avons pas vend u	<i>we have not sold, did not sell, or have not</i>	
vous n'avez pas vend u	<i>you have not sold, did not sell, or have not</i>	
ils n'ont pas vend u	<i>they have not sold, did not sell, or have not</i>	
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je ne vend ais pas	<i>I sold not, did not sell, or was not selling</i>	
tu ne vend ais pas	<i>thou soldest not, didst not sell, or wast not selling</i>	
il ne vend ait pas	<i>he sold not, did not sell, or was not selling</i>	
nous ne vend ions pas	<i>we sold not, did not sell, or were not selling</i>	
vous ne vend iez pas	<i>you sold not, did not sell, or were not selling</i>	
ils ne vend aient pas	<i>they sold not, did not sell, or were not selling</i>	
-I-	PLUPERFECT,	
	or compound of the imperfect.	
Je n'avais pas vend u	<i>I had not sold or had not been selling</i>	
tu n'avais pas vend u	<i>thou hadst not sold or hadst not been selling</i>	
il n'avait pas vend u	<i>he had not sold or had not been selling</i>	
nous n'avions pas vend u	<i>we had not sold or had not been selling</i>	
vous n'aviez pas vend u	<i>you had not sold or had not been selling</i>	
ils n'avaient pas vend u	<i>they had not sold or had not been selling</i>	

am. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouls
 2at. arm. tub. ale. maro. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne vend *is* pas
 tu ne vend *is* pas
 il ne vend *it* pas
 nous ne vend *îmes* pas
 vous ne vend *îtes* pas
 ils ne vend *irent* pas

I sold not or did not sell
thou soldest not or didst not sell
he sold not or did not sell
we sold not or did not sell
you sold not or did not sell
they sold not or did not sell

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

Je n'eus pas vend *u*
 tu n'eus pas vend *u*
 il n'eut pas vend *u*
 nous n'eûmes pas vend *u*
 vous n'eûtes pas vend *u*
 ils n'eurent pas vend *u*

I had not sold
thou hadst not sold
he had not sold
we had not sold
you had not sold
they had not sold

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne vend *rai* pas
 tu ne vend *ras* pas
 il ne vend *ra* pas
 nous ne vend *rons* pas
 vous ne vend *rez* pas
 ils ne vend *ront* pas

I shall or will not sell
thou shalt or wilt not sell
he shall or will not sell
we shall or will not sell
you shall or will not sell
they shall or will not sell

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je n'aurai pas vend *u*
 tu n'auras pas vend *u*
 il n'aura pas vend *u*
 nous n'aurons pas vend *u*
 vous n'aurez pas vend *u*
 ils n'auront pas vend *u*

I shall or will not have sold
thou shalt or wilt not have sold
he shall or will not have sold
we shall or will not have sold
you shall or will not have sold
they shall or will not have sold

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne vend *rais* pas
 tu ne vend *rais* pas
 il ne vend *rait* pas
 nous ne vend *rions* pas
 vous ne vend *riez* pas
 ils ne vend *raient* pas

I should, would, could, or might
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst
he should, would, could, or might
we should, would, could, or might
you should, would, could, or might
they should, would, could, or might

} *not sell*

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas vend *u*,
 or je n'eusse pas vend *u*
 tu n'aurais pas vend *u*,
 or tu n'eusses pas vend *u*
 il n'aurait pas vend *u*,
 or il n'eût pas vend *u*

I should, would, could,
or might not have sold
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst not have sold
he should, would, could,
or might not have sold

mur. mûr jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîto. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
tj, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William.

nous n'aurions pas vend u,	<i>we should, would, could.</i>
or nous n'eussions pas vend u	<i>or might not have sold</i>
vous n'auriez pas vend u	<i>you should, would, could,</i>
or vous n'eussiez pas vend u	<i>or might not have sold</i>
ils n'auraient pas vend u,	<i>they should, would, could,</i>
or ils n'eussent pas vend u	<i>or might not have sold</i>

-r-

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Ne vend s pas	<i>sell not or do not sell (thou)</i>
qu'il ne vend e pas	<i>let him not sell</i>
ne vend ons pas	<i>let us not sell</i>
ne vend es pas	<i>sell not or do not sell (you)</i>
qu'ils ne vend ent pas	<i>let them not sell</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne vend e pas	<i>that I may not sell</i>
que tu ne vend es pas	<i>that thou mayst not sell</i>
qu'il ne vend e pas	<i>that he may not sell</i>
que nous ne vend ions pas	<i>that we may not sell</i>
que vous ne vend ies pas	<i>that you may not sell</i>
qu'ils ne vend ent pas	<i>that they may not sell</i>

-x-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas vend u	<i>that I may not have sold</i>
que tu n'aies pas vend u	<i>that thou mayst not have sold</i>
qu'il n'ait pas vend u	<i>that he may not have sold</i>
que nous n'ayons pas vend u	<i>that we may not have sold</i>
que vous n'ayez pas vend u	<i>that you may not have sold</i>
qu'ils n'aient pas vend u	<i>that they may not have sold</i>

-s-

IMPERFECT.

Quo je ne vend isse pas	<i>that I might not sell</i>
que tu ne vend isses pas	<i>that thou mightst not sell</i>
qu'il ne vend it pas	<i>that he might not sell</i>
quo nous ne vend issions pas	<i>that we might not sell</i>
que vous ne vend issiez pas	<i>that you might not sell</i>
qu'ils ne vend issent pas	<i>that they might not sell</i>

-t-

PLUPERFECT.
or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas vend u	<i>that I might not have sold</i>
que tu n'eusses pas vend u	<i>that thou mightst not have sold</i>
qu'il n'eût pas vend u	<i>that he might not have sold</i>
que nous n'eussions pas vend u	<i>that we might not have sold</i>
que vous n'eussiez pas vend u	<i>that you might not have sold</i>
qu'ils n'eussent pas vend u	<i>that they might not have sold</i>

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voué
 2at. arm. tub. alc. mare. there. idiom. cel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

VENDRE

to sell.

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-r-

PRESENT.

Est-ce que je vend s
 vend s-tu
 vend-il
 vend ons-nous
 vend es-vous
 vend ent-ils

do I sell or am I selling
 dost thou sell or art thou selling
 does he sell or is he selling
 do we sell or are we selling
 do you sell or are you selling
 do they sell or are they selling

-g-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ai-je vend u
 as-tu vend u
 a-t-il vend u
 avons-nous vend u
 avez-vous vend u
 ont-ils vend u

have I sold or did I sell
 hadst thou sold or didst thou sell
 has he sold or did he sell
 have we sold or did we sell
 have you sold or did you sell
 have they sold or did they sell

-ir-

IMPERFECT.

Vend ais-je
 vend ais-tu
 vend ait-il
 vend ions-nous
 vend iez-vous
 vend aient-ils

did I sell or was I selling
 didst thou sell or wast thou selling
 did he sell or was he selling
 did we sell or were we selling
 did you sell or were you selling
 did they sell or were they selling

-i-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Avais-je vend u
 avais-tu vend u
 avait-il vend u
 avions-nous vend u
 aviez-vous vend u
 avaient-ils vend u

had I sold or had I been selling
 hadst thou sold or hadst thou been selling
 had he sold or had he been selling
 had we sold or had we been selling
 had you sold or had you been selling
 had they sold or had they been selling

-j-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Vend is-je
 vend is-tu
 vend it-il
 vend imes-nous
 vend ites-vous
 vend irent-ils

did I sell
 didst thou sell
 did he sell
 did we sell
 did you sell
 did they sell

1See page 8, art. 65

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeune. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
⁴j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the præterit.

Eus-je vend u	had I sold
eus-tu vend u	hadst thou sold
eut-il vend u	had he sold
eûmes-nous vend u	had we sold
eûtes-vous vend u	had you sold
eurent-ils vend u	had they sold

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Vendrai-je	shall or will I sell
vendras-tu	shalt or wilt thou sell
vendra-t-il	shall or will he sell
vendrons-nous	shall or will we sell
vendrez-vous	shall or will you sell
vendront-ils	shall or will they sell

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Aurai-je vend u	shall or will I have sold
auras-tu vend u	shalt or wilt thou have sold
aura-t-il vend u	shall or will he have sold
aurons-nous vend u	shall or will we have sold
aurez-vous vend u	shall or will you have sold
auront-ils vend u	shall or will they have sold

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Vendrais-je	should, would, could, or might I sell
vendras-tu	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou sell
vendrait-il	should, would, could, or might he sell
vendrions-nous	should, would, could, or might we sell
vendriez-vous	should, would, could, or might you sell
vendraient-ils	should, would, could, or might they sell

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present

Aurais-je vend u,	should, would, could,
or eussé-je vend u	or might I have sold
aurais-tu vend u,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or eusses-tu vend u	or mightst thou have sold
aurait-il vend u,	should, would, could,
or eût-il vend u	or might he have sold
aurions-nous vend u,	should, would, could,
or eussions-nous vend u	or might we have sold
auriez-vous vend u,	should, would, could,
or eussiez-vous vend u	or might you have sold
auraient-ils vend u,	should, would, could,
or eussent-ils vend u	or might they have sold

¹ami, âne, te, écrit, mère, être, idole, gîte, opéra, ôter, tout, vœûta.
²at, arm, tub, ale, mare, there, idiom, cel, opera, over, too, fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

VENDRE to sell. (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Fst-ce que je ne vend s pas	do I not sell or am I not selling
ne vend s-tu pas	dost thou not sell or art thou not selling
ne vend-il pas	does he not sell or is he not selling
ne vend ons-nous pas	do we not sell or are we not selling
ne vend ex-vous pas	do you not sell or are you not selling
ne vend ent-ils pas	do they not sell or are they not selling

-G-

PERFECT OR PRÆTERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

N'ai-je pas vend u	have I not sold, did I not sell, or have I not been selling
n'as-tu pas vend u	hast thou not sold, didst thou not sell, or hast thou not been selling
n'a-t-il pas vend u	has he not sold, did he not sell, or has he not been selling
n'avons-nous pas vend u	have we not sold, did we not sell, or have we not been selling
n'avez-vous pas vend u	have you not sold, did you not sell, or have you not been selling
n'ont-ils pas vend u	have they not sold, did they not sell, or have they not been selling

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne vend ais-je pas	did I not sell or was I not selling
ne vend ais-tu pas	didst thou not sell or wast thou not selling
ne vend ait-il pas	did he not sell or was he not selling
ne vend ions-nous pas	did we not sell or were we not selling
ne vend iez-vous pas	did you not sell or were you not selling
ne vend aient-ils pas	did they not sell or were they not selling

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas vend u	had I not sold or had I not been	} <i>selling</i>
n'avais-tu pas vend u	hadst thou not sold or hadst thou not been	
n'avait-il pas vend u	had he not sold, or had he not been	
n'avions-nous pas vend u	had we not sold or had we not been	
n'aviez-vous pas vend u	had you not sold or had you not been	
n'avaient-ils pas vend u	had they not sold or had they not been	

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Ne vend is-je pas	did I not sell
ne vend is-tu pas	didst thou not sell
ne vend it-il pas	did he not sell
ne vend imes nous pas	did we not sell
ne vend itez-vous pas	did you not sell
ne vend irent-ils pas	did they not sell

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. botte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
j, as s in pleasure. gr, as ni in union. ill, as lii, in William

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas vend u	had I not sold
n'eus-tu pas vend u	hadst thou not sold
n'eut-il pas vend u	had he not sold
n'eûmes-nous pas vend u	had we not sold
n'eûtes-vous pas vend u	had you not sold
n'eurent-ils pas vend u	had they not sold

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne vend rai-je pas	shall or will I not sell
ne vend ras-tu pas	shalt or wilt thou not sell
ne vend ra-t-il pas	shall or will he not sell
ne vend rons-nous pas	shall or will we not sell
ne vend rez-vous pas	shall or will you not sell
ne vend ront-ils pas	shall or will they not sell

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas vend u	shall or will I not have sold
n'auras-tu pas vend u	shalt or wilt thou not have sold
n'aura-t-il pas vend u	shall or will he not have sold
n'aurons-nous pas vend u	shall or will we not have sold
n'aurez-vous pas vend u	shall or will you not have sold
n'auront-ils pas vend u	shall or will they not have sold

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne vend rais-je pas	should, would, could, or might I	} not sell
ne vend rais-tu pas	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou	
ne vend rait-il pas	should, would, could, or might he	
ne vend rions-nous pas	should, would, could, or might we	
ne vend riez-vous pas	should, would, could, or might you	
ne vend raient-ils pas	should, would, could, or might they	

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas vend u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussé-je pas vend u	or might I not have sold
n'aurais-tu pas vend u,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or n'eusses-tu pas vend u	or mightst thou not have sold
n'aurait-il pas vend u,	should, would, could,
or n'eût-il pas vend u	or might he not have sold
n'aurions-nous pas vend u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussions-nous pas vend u	or might we not have sold
n'auriez-vous pas vend u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussiez-vous pas vend u	or might you not have sold
n'auraient-ils pas vend u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussent-ils pas vend u	or might they not have sold

Of Pronominal Verbs.

140. The Pronominal verbs, are those in which each person is conjugated through all the tenses, with two personal pronouns.

141. When the verbs begin with a consonant or an *h* aspirated, the two pronouns are—

Singular.		Plural.	
je me	<i>I myself,</i>	nous nous	<i>we ourselves,</i>
tu te	<i>thou thyself,</i>	*vous vous	<i>you yourselves,</i>
il se	<i>he himself,</i>	ils se	<i>they themselves,</i>
elle se	<i>she herself,</i>	elles se	<i>they themselves.</i>

* Sometimes vous vous *you yourself*, for *thou thyself*: see page 6 art. 55.

142. When the verbs begin with a vowel or an *h* mute, the two pronouns take the following form:—

Singular.		Plural.	
je m'	<i>I myself,</i>	nous nous	<i>we ourselves,</i>
tu t'	<i>thou thyself,</i>	*vous vous	<i>you yourselves,</i>
il s'	<i>he himself,</i>	ils s'	<i>they themselves,</i>
elle s'	<i>she herself,</i>	elles s'	<i>they themselves.</i>

* Sometimes vous vous *you yourself* for *thou thyself*: see page 6, art. 55.

143. The pronominal verbs, comprise the *reflected verbs*, and the *reciprocal verbs*.

Of Reflected Verbs.

144. There are active and neuter reflected verbs.

145. A reflected verb is *active*, when the action of the verb falls upon the subject—as, *je me flatte* I flatter myself—*il se loue* he praises himself.

146. Almost all the active verbs are susceptible of being used as reflected verbs.

147. A reflected verb is *neuter*, when it indicates only a state or a disposition of the subject—as, *je me repens* I repent.

148. There are also *unipersonal* or *impersonal reflected verbs*; these are only used in the third person singular; active verbs frequently assume this form, in a passive sense, for the sake of brevity and energy—as, *il se bâtit beaucoup de maisons* for *beaucoup de maisons sont bâties* there are a great many houses building—*il se donnera une grande bataille* for *une grande bataille sera donnée* a great battle will be fought.

149. All the simple tenses of the reflected verbs are conjugated like those of the verbs of the respective conjugations

to which they belong; for instance, *se lever* to rise, takes the same terminations as *parler* to speak—*s'enrichir* to grow rich, takes the same terminations as *finir* to finish.

149. When a reflected verb is formed with an irregular verb, it is conjugated like the irregular verb would be, if not used as a reflected verb, that is with two pronouns; for instance, *se servir* to make use of, will be conjugated like *servir* to serve, see page 131.

151. All the compound tenses of all the reflected verbs, without exception, are conjugated with the auxiliary, *être* to be, although they be all conjugated in English with the auxiliary *avoir* to have.

152. In compound tenses, the participle past must agree in gender and number, with the nominative or subject of the verb,

je me	suis levé	(a gentleman,)	<i>I have risen,</i>
je me	suis levée	(a lady,)	<i>I have risen,</i>
nous nous	sommes levés	(gentlemen,)	<i>we have risen,</i>
nous nous	sommes levées	(ladies,)	<i>we have risen.</i>

152. When a reflected verb is governed in the infinitive mood by another verb, the pronoun *se*, which precedes the present of the infinitive, must be made to correspond with the nominative of the first verb, thus—

je veux <i>me</i> moquer de lui	<i>I wish to laugh at him,</i>
tu veux <i>te</i> moquer de lui	<i>thou wishest to laugh at him,</i>
il veut <i>se</i> moquer de lui	<i>he wishes to laugh at him,</i>
elle veut <i>se</i> moquer de lui	<i>she wishes to laugh at him</i>
nous voulons <i>nous</i> moquer de lui	<i>we wish to laugh at him,</i>
vous voulez <i>vous</i> moquer de lui	<i>you wish to laugh at him,</i>
ils veulent <i>se</i> moquer de lui	<i>they wish to laugh at him,</i>
elles veulent <i>se</i> moquer de lui	<i>they wish to laugh at him,</i>

Pupils are very liable, if not put on their guard, to express themselves thus—je veux *se* moquer de lui—tu veux *se* moquer de lui, &c., because *se* is generally put before the infinitive present of all reflected verbs.

Of Reciprocal Verbs.

154. A verb is *reciprocal*, when it expresses that two or more nominatives or subjects act upon each other.

155. Reciprocal verbs are conjugated like reflected verbs, both in their simple and in their compound tenses; but they have no singular as they express the reciprocal action of persons or of things upon each other; for instance, *John and Joseph* will say,

1st, nous nous secourons l'un l'autre *we assist one another.*

Mary and Sarah will say,

2d, nous nous secourons l'une l'autre *we assist one another.*

John, Joseph, Paul, and any number of others will say,

3d, nous nous secourons les uns les autres *we assist one another*

Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, and any number of others will say,

4th, nous nous secourons les unes les autres *we assist one another.*

156. Remark that when two persons only, are the nominatives or subjects of the verb, *one another*, is put in the singular in French; and if both persons, or one only, is of the masculine gender, *one another* is rendered by *l'un l'autre* as in the 1st example; but if both persons are of the feminine gender, *one another* is rendered by *l'une l'autre*, as in the 2d example.

157. When more than two persons are the nominatives or subjects of the verbs, then *one another* is put in the plural in French; and if all the persons, or one only, is of the masculine gender, *one another* is rendered by *les uns les autres*, as in the 3d example; but if all the persons are of the feminine gender, *one another* is rendered by *les unes les autres*, as in the 4th example.

158. A list of Verbs, which, though not admitting in English, the pronouns *one's-self*, *myself*, *thyself*, *himself*, *herself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, *themselves*, are nevertheless reflected in French.

<i>to abstain</i>	<i>s'abstenir,</i>	<i>to break loose</i>	<i>se déchaîner,</i>
<i>to agree</i>	<i>s'accorder,</i>	<i>to catch cold</i>	<i>s'enrhumer,</i>
<i>to apply</i>	<i>s'adresser,</i>	<i>to care for</i>	<i>se soucier,</i>
<i>to bathe</i>	<i>se baigner,</i>	<i>to complain</i>	<i>se plaindre,</i>
<i>to bear up against</i>	<i>se raidir,</i>	<i>to come forward</i>	<i>s'avancer,</i>
<i>to be angry</i>	<i>se fâcher,</i>	<i>to confer</i>	<i>s'aboucher,</i>
<i>to be offended</i>	<i>se fâcher,</i>	<i>to congeal</i>	<i>se figer,</i>
<i>to become liquid</i>	<i>se liquéfier,</i>	<i>to creep into</i>	<i>se glisser,</i>
<i>to be dying</i>	<i>se mourir,</i>	<i>to delight in</i>	<i>se plaire,</i>
<i>to be eager</i>	<i>s'empreser,</i>	<i>to diminish</i>	<i>s'apetisser,</i>
<i>to be eclipsed</i>	<i>s'éclipser,</i>	<i>to desist</i>	<i>se désister,</i>
<i>to begin to thrive</i>	<i>se remplumer,</i>	<i>to discharge</i>	<i>s'acquitter,</i>
<i>to be moved</i>	<i>s'attendrir,</i>	<i>to discourse with,</i>	<i>s'entretenir,</i>
<i>to be obstinate</i>	<i>s'opiniâtrer,</i>	<i>to distrust</i>	<i>se défier,</i>
<i>to be out of conceit with</i>	<i>se dégoûter,</i>	<i>to determine</i>	<i>se déterminer,</i>
<i>to be renewed</i>	<i>se renouveler,</i>	<i>to elapse</i>	<i>s'écouler,</i>
<i>to be resolved</i>	<i>se résoudre,</i>	<i>to endeavour</i>	<i>s'efforcer,</i>
<i>to be silent</i>	<i>se taire,</i>	<i>to exclaim</i>	<i>se récrier,</i>
<i>to beware</i>	<i>se garder,</i>	<i>to expect</i>	<i>s'attendre,</i>
<i>to blow</i>	<i>s'épanouir,</i>	<i>to evaporate</i>	<i>s'évaporer,</i>
<i>to boast</i>	<i>se vanter,</i>	<i>to fade away</i>	<i>se flétrir,</i>

<i>to faint away</i>	<i>s'évanouir,</i>	<i>to melt</i>	<i>se fondre,</i>
<i>to fall asleep</i>	<i>s'endormir,</i>	<i>to mistake</i>	<i>se méprendre,</i>
<i>to fall asleep again</i>	<i>se rendormir,</i>	<i>to mistrust</i>	<i>se méfier,</i>
<i>to fall furiously upon</i>	<i>s'acharner,</i>	<i>to move forward</i>	<i>s'avancer,</i>
<i>to fall tooth and nail upon</i>	<i>s'acharner,</i>	<i>to mutiny</i>	<i>se mutiner,</i>
<i>to fancy</i>	<i>se figurer,</i>	<i>to oppose,</i>	<i>s'opposer,</i>
<i>to fancy</i>	<i>s'imaginer,</i>	<i>to overflow</i>	<i>se déborder,</i>
<i>to new feather</i>	<i>se remplumer,</i>	<i>to paint</i>	<i>se farder,</i>
<i>to flock in crowds</i>	<i>s'attrouper,</i>	<i>to perceive</i>	<i>s'apercevoir</i>
<i>to flow out</i>	<i>s'écouler,</i>	<i>to persist</i>	<i>s'obstiner,</i>
<i>to fly away</i>	<i>s'envoler,</i>	<i>to putrefy</i>	<i>se putréfier,</i>
<i>to fly into a passion</i>	<i>s'emporter,</i>	<i>to quit one's country</i>	<i>s'expatrier,</i>
<i>to gangrene</i>	<i>se gangrener,</i>	<i>to rebel</i>	<i>se révolter,</i>
<i>to get intoxicated</i>	<i>s'enivrer,</i>	<i>to recant</i>	<i>se dédire,</i>
<i>to get palsied</i>	<i>se paraliser,</i>	<i>to rejoice</i>	<i>se réjouir,</i>
<i>to get preferment</i>	<i>s'avancer,</i>	<i>to remember</i>	<i>se souvenir,</i>
<i>to get up</i>	<i>se lever,</i>	<i>to remember</i>	<i>se ressouvenir,</i>
<i>to get weary</i>	<i>s'ennuyer,</i>	<i>to repent</i>	<i>se repaître,</i>
<i>to give over</i>	<i>se désister,</i>	<i>to resign</i>	<i>se démettre,</i>
<i>to give up</i>	<i>se démettre,</i>	<i>to retract</i>	<i>se rétracter,</i>
<i>to go away</i>	<i>s'en aller,</i>	<i>to rise</i>	<i>se lever,</i>
<i>to go forward</i>	<i>s'avancer,</i>	<i>to run into debt</i>	<i>s'endetter,</i>
<i>to go to bed</i>	<i>se coucher,</i>	<i>to run away</i>	<i>s'enfuir</i>
<i>to grieve</i>	<i>s'attrister,</i>	<i>to seize</i>	<i>se saisir,</i>
<i>to grow better</i>	<i>s'amender,</i>	<i>to sell</i>	<i>se vendre,</i>
<i>to grow bold</i>	<i>s'enhardir,</i>	<i>to set off</i>	<i>s'acheminer</i>
<i>to grow drowsy</i>	<i>s'assoupir,</i>	<i>to shrink</i>	<i>s'apetisser,</i>
<i>to grow familiar</i>	<i>se familiariser,</i>	<i>to sit down</i>	<i>s'asseoir,</i>
<i>to grow impatient</i>	<i>s'impacienter</i>	<i>to sit down at table</i>	<i>s'attabler,</i>
<i>to grow milder</i>	<i>se radoucir</i>	<i>to slip</i>	<i>se glisser,</i>
<i>to grow poor</i>	<i>s'appauvrir,</i>	<i>to stay</i>	<i>s'arrêter,</i>
<i>to grow proud</i>	<i>s'engorgueillir,</i>	<i>to steal away</i>	<i>s'escquiver,</i>
<i>to grow rich</i>	<i>s'enrichir,</i>	<i>to stick to</i>	<i>s'attacher,</i>
<i>to grow tired</i>	<i>se lasser,</i>	<i>to stiffen</i>	<i>se raidir,</i>
<i>to heal</i>	<i>se guérir,</i>	<i>to stop</i>	<i>se baisser,</i>
<i>to inquire</i>	<i>s'enquérir,</i>	<i>to stop</i>	<i>s'arrêter,</i>
<i>to intermeddle</i>	<i>s'entremettre,</i>	<i>to strive</i>	<i>s'efforcer,</i>
<i>to intermeddle</i>	<i>s'ingérer,</i>	<i>to struggle</i>	<i>se débattre,</i>
<i>to keep from</i>	<i>se garder,</i>	<i>to submit</i>	<i>se soumettre,</i>
<i>to kneel down</i>	<i>s'agenouiller,</i>	<i>to subscribe</i>	<i>s'abonner,</i>
<i>to laugh at</i>	<i>se moquer</i>	<i>to surrender</i>	<i>se rendre,</i>
<i>to lay hold of</i>	<i>se saisir,</i>	<i>to take a strong fancy</i>	<i>s'entêter,</i>
<i>to league</i>	<i>se liguier,</i>	<i>to take delight in</i>	<i>se plaire,</i>
<i>to lean on one's elbow</i>	<i>s'accouder,</i>	<i>to take offence</i>	<i>se formaliser,</i>
<i>to lean upon</i>	<i>s'appuyer,</i>	<i>to take pet</i>	<i>se piquer,</i>
<i>to make haste</i>	<i>se dépêcher,</i>	<i>to take refuge</i>	<i>se réfugier,</i>
<i>to make haste</i>	<i>se hâter</i>	<i>to take rest</i>	<i>se reposer,</i>
<i>to make one's escape</i>	<i>s'évader,</i>	<i>to take root</i>	<i>s'enraciner,</i>
<i>to make one's escape</i>	<i>s'échapper,</i>	<i>to trust</i>	<i>se fier,</i>
<i>to make an alliance</i>	<i>s'allier,</i>	<i>to vanish away</i>	<i>s'effipser,</i>
<i>to marry</i>	<i>se marier</i>	<i>to walk</i>	<i>se promener,</i>
<i>to meddle with</i>	<i>se mêler,</i>	<i>to withdraw</i>	<i>se retirer,</i>
		<i>to wonder</i>	<i>s'étonner,</i>
		<i>to wonder</i>	<i>s'émervciller,</i>

lumi. inc. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
 2^d. arm. tub. ale. marc. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER *to rise.* (*Affirmatively.*)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
Se lever	<i>to rise</i>
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT,
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>
S'être levé	<i>to have risen</i>
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,
Se levant	<i>rising</i>
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
S'étant levé	<i>having risen</i>
-E-	PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.
Levé	<i>risen</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.
Je me lève	<i>I rise, do rise, or am rising</i>
tu t'èves	<i>thou risest, dost rise, or art rising</i>
il se lève	<i>he rises, does rise, or is rising</i>
nous nous levons	<i>we rise, do rise, or are rising</i>
vous vous levez	<i>you rise, do rise, or are rising—</i>
ils se lèvent	<i>they rise, do rise, or are rising</i>
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>
Je me suis levé	<i>I have risen, did rise, or have been rising</i>
tu t'es levé	<i>thou hast risen, didst rise, or hast been rising</i>
il s'est levé	<i>he has risen, did rise, or has been rising</i>
nous nous sommes levés	<i>we have risen, did rise, or have been rising</i>
vous vous êtes levés	<i>you have risen, did rise, or have been rising</i>
ils se sont levés	<i>they have risen, did rise, or have been rising</i>
-H-	IMPERFECT.
Je me levais	<i>I rose, did rise, or was rising</i>
tu te levais	<i>thou roset, didst rise, or wast rising</i>
il se levait	<i>he rose, did rise, or was rising</i>
nous nous levions	<i>we rose, did rise, or were rising</i>
vous vous leviez	<i>you rose, did rise, or were rising</i>
ils se levaient	<i>they rose, did rise, or were rising</i>
-I-	PLUPERFECT,
	<i>or compound of the imperfect.</i>
Jem'étais levé	<i>I had risen or had been rising</i>
tu t'étais levé	<i>thou hadst risen or hadst been rising</i>
il s'était levé	<i>he had risen or had been rising</i>
nous nous étions levés	<i>we had risen or had been rising</i>
vous vous étiez levés	<i>you had risen or had been rising</i>
ils s'étaient levés	<i>they had risen or had been rising</i>

mour. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
**j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as li in William.*

-J-

Je me lev *ai*
 tu te lev *as*
 il se lev *a*
 nous nous lev *âmes*
 vous vous lev *âtes*
 ils se lev *èrent*

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

I rose or did rise
thou rocest or didst rise
he rose or did rise
we rose or did rise
you rose or did rise
they rose or did rise

-K-

Je me fus lev *é*
 tu te fus lev *é*
 il se fut lev *é*
 nous nous fûmes lev *és*
 vous vous fûtes lev *és*
 ils se furent lev *és*

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

I had risen
thou hadst risen
he had risen
we had risen
you had risen
they had risen

-L-

Je me lèv *erai*
 tu te lèv *eras*
 il se lèv *era*
 nous nous lèv *erons*
 vous vous lèv *erez*
 ils se lèv *eront*

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will rise
thou shalt or wilt rise
he shall or will rise
we shall or will rise
you shall or will rise
they shall or will rise

-M-

Je me serai lev *é*
 tu te seras lev *é*
 il se sera lev *é*
 nous nous serons lev *és*
 vous vous serez lev *és*
 ils se seront lev *és*

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

I shall or will have risen
thou shalt or wilt have risen
he shall or will have risen
we shall or will have risen
you shall or will have risen
they shall or will have risen

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Je me lèv *erais*
 tu te lèv *erais*
 il se lèv *erait*
 nous nous lèv *erions*
 vous vous lèv *eriez*
 ils se lèv *eraient*

PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might rise
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst rise
he should, would, could, or might rise
we should, would, could, or might rise
you should, would, could, or might rise
they should, would, could, or might rise

-O-

Je me serais lev *é*,
 or je me fusse lev *é*
 tu te serais lev *é*,
 or tu te fusses lev *é*
 il se serait lev *é*,
 or il se fût lev *é*

PAST,
or compound of the present.

I should, would, could,
or might have risen
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst have risen
he should, would, could,
or might have risen

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vôte.
 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool

nous nous serions lev *és*,
 or nous nous fussions lev *és*
 vous vous seriez lev *és*,
 or vous vous fussiez lev *és*
 ils se seraient lev *és*,
 or ils se fussent lev *és*

we should, would, could,
or might have risen
you should, would, could,
or might have risen
they should, would, could,
or might have risen

-R-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Lève-toi
 qu'il se lève
 lev *ons*-nous
 lev *ez*-vous
 qu'ils se lèvent

rise (thou)
let him rise
let us rise
rise (you)
let them rise

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT. \

Que je me lève
 que tu te lèves
 qu'il se lève
 que nous nous lev *ions*
 que vous vous lev *ies*
 qu'ils se lèvent

that I may rise
that thou mayst rise
that he may rise
that we may rise
that you may rise
that they may rise

-R-

PRÆTERIT OR PAST,
 or compound of the present.

Que je me sois lev *é*
 que tu te sois lev *é*
 qu'il se soit lev *é*
 que nous nous soyons lev *és*
 que vous vous soyez lev *és*
 qu'ils se soient lev *és*

that I may have risen
that thou mayst have risen
that he may have risen
that we may have risen
that you may have risen
that they may have risen

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je me lev *asse*
 que tu te lev *asses*
 qu'il se lev *ât*
 que nous nous lev *assions*
 que vous vous lev *assies*
 qu'ils se lev *assent*

that I might rise
that thou mightst rise
that he might rise
that we might rise
that you might rise
that they might rise

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

Que je me fusse lev *é*
 que tu te fusses lev *é*
 qu'il se fût lev *é*
 que nous nous fussions lev *és*
 que vous vous fussiez lev *és*
 qu'ils se fussent lev *és*

that I might have risen
that thou mightst have risen
that he might have risen
that we might have risen
that you might have risen
that they might have risen

mur. mûr. jeune. jêune. boîte. boîste. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER

to rise.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A

Ne pas se lever

PRESENT.

not to rise

-B-

PAST OR PERFECT,
 or compound of the present.

Ne pas s'être levé

not to have risen

-C-

PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.

Ne se levant pas

not rising

-D-

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Ne s'étant pas levé

not having risen

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Je ne me lève pas

I rise not, do not rise, or am not

tu ne te lèves pas

thou risest not, dost not rise, or art not

il ne se lève pas

he rises not, does not rise, or is not

nous ne nous levons pas

we rise not, do not rise, or are not

vous ne vous levez pas

you rise not, do not rise, or are not

ils ne se lèvent pas

they rise not, do not rise, or are not

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Je ne me suis pas levé

I have not risen, did not rise,

or have not been rising

tu ne t'es pas levé

thou hast not risen, didst not rise,

or hast not been rising

il ne s'est pas levé

he has not risen, did not rise,

or has not been rising

nous ne nous sommes pas levés

we have not risen, did not rise,

or have not been rising

vous ne vous êtes pas levés

you have not risen, did not rise,

or have not been rising

ils ne se sont pas levés

they have not risen, did not rise,

or have not been rising

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Je ne me levais pas

I rose not, did not rise, or was

tu ne te levais pas

thou rotest not, didst not rise, or wast

il ne se levait pas

he rose not, did not rise, or was

nous ne nous levions pas

we rose not, did not rise, or were

vous ne vous leviez pas

you rotest not, did not rise, or were

ils ne se levaient pas

they rose not, did not rise, or were

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Je ne m'étais pas levé

I had not risen or had not been

tu ne t'étais pas levé

thou hadst not risen or hadst not been

il ne s'était pas levé

he had not risen or had not been

nous ne nous étions pas levés

we had not risen or had not been

vous ne vous étiez pas levés

you had not risen or had not been

ils ne s'étaient pas levés

they had not risen or had not been

¹ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouïte.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. foul.

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne me lev ai pas	<i>I rose not or did not rise</i>
tu ne te lev as pas	<i>thou rosest not or didst not rise</i>
il ne se lev a pas	<i>he rose not or did not rise</i>
nous ne nous lev âmes pas	<i>we rose not or did not rise</i>
vous ne vous lev âtes pas	<i>you rose not or did not rise</i>
ils ne se lev èrent pas	<i>they rose not or did not rise</i>

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

Je ne me fus pas lev é	<i>I had not risen</i>
tu ne te fus pas lev é	<i>thou hadst not risen</i>
il ne se fut pas lev é	<i>he had not risen</i>
nous ne nous fûmes pas lev és	<i>we had not risen</i>
vous ne vous fûtes pas lev és	<i>you had not risen</i>
ils ne se furent pas lev és	<i>they had not risen</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne me lèv erai pas	<i>I shall or will not rise</i>
tu ne te lèv eras pas	<i>thou shalt or wilt not rise</i>
il ne se lèv era pas	<i>he shall or will not rise</i>
nous ne nous lèv erons pas	<i>we shall or will not rise</i>
vous ne vous lèv eres pas	<i>you shall or will not rise</i>
ils ne se lev eront pas	<i>they shall or will not rise</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je ne me serai pas lev é	<i>I shall or will not have risen</i>
tu ne te seras pas lev é	<i>thou shalt or wilt not have risen</i>
il ne se sera pas lev é	<i>he shall or will not have risen</i>
nous ne nous serons pas lev és	<i>we shall or will not have risen</i>
vous ne vous serez pas lev és	<i>you shall or will not have risen</i>
ils ne se seront pas lev és	<i>they shall or will not have risen</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne me lèv erais pas	<i>I should, would, could, or might</i>	} <i>NOT RISE</i>
tu ne te lèv erais pas	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst</i>	
il ne se lèv erait pas	<i>he should, would, could, or might</i>	
nous ne nous lèv erions pas	<i>we should, would, could, or might</i>	
vous ne vous lèv eriez pas	<i>you should, would, could, or might</i>	
ils ne se lèv eraient pas	<i>they should, would, could, or might</i>	

-O-

PAST

or compound of the present.

Je ne me serais pas lev é,	<i>I should, would, could,</i>
or je ne me fusse pas lev é	<i>or might not have risen</i>
tu ne te serais pas lev é,	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or tu ne te fusses pas lev é	<i>or mightst not have risen</i>
il ne se serait pas lev é,	<i>he should, would, could,</i>
or il ne se fût pas lev é	<i>or might not have risen</i>

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. bofte. ancre. ingrat. ondo. un. ainen.
j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as illi, in William.

nous ne nous serions pas lev *és*,
 or nous ne nous fussions pas lev *és*
 vous ne vous seriez pas lev *és*,
 or vous ne vous fussiez pas lev *és*
 ils ne se seraient pas lev *és*,
 or ils ne se fussent pas lev *és*

we should, would, could,
or might not have risen
you should, would, could,
or might not have risen
they should, would, could,
or might not have risen

-F-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne te lève pas
 qu'il ne se lève pas
 no nous levons pas
 ne vous levés pas
 qu'ils ne se lèvent pas

rise not or do not rise (thou)
let him not rise
let us not rise
rise not or do not rise (you)
let them not rise

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne me lève pas
 que tu ne te lève pas
 qu'il ne se lève pas
 que nous ne nous levions pas
 que vous ne vous leviez pas
 qu'ils ne se lèvent pas

that I may not rise
that thou mayst not rise
that he may not rise
that we may not rise
that you may not rise
that they may not rise

-R-

PRÆTERIT OR PAST,

or compound of the present,

Que je ne me sois pas levé
 que tu ne te sois pas levé
 qu'il ne se soit pas levé
 que nous ne nous soyons pas levés
 que vous ne vous soyez pas levés
 qu'ils ne se soient pas levés

that I may not have risen
that thou mayst not have risen
that he may not have risen
that we may not have risen
that you may not have risen
that they may not have risen

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne me levasse pas
 que tu ne te levasses pas
 qu'il ne se levât pas
 que nous ne nous levassions pas
 que vous ne vous levassiez pas
 qu'ils ne se levassent pas

that I might not rise
that thou mightst not rise
that he might not rise
that we might not rise
that you might not rise
that they might not rise

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je ne me fusse pas levé
 que tu ne te fusses pas levé
 qu'il ne se fût pas levé
 que nous ne nous fussions pas levés
 que vous ne vous fussiez pas levés
 qu'ils ne se fussent pas levés

that I might not have risen
that thou mightst not have risen
that he might not have risen
that we might not have risen
that you might not have risen
that they might not have risen

¹ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voule.
²ai. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. cel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER

to rise.

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

Me lev é-je
 te lev es-tu
 se lev e-t-il
 nous lev ons-nous
 vous lev ez-vous
 se lev ent-ils

*do I rise or am I rising
 dost thou rise or art thou rising
 does he rise or is he rising
 do we rise or are we rising
 do you rise or are you rising
 do they rise or are they rising*

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
 or compound of the present.

Me suis-je lev é
 t'es-tu lev é
 s'est-il lev é
 nous sommes-nous lev és
 vous êtes-vous lev és
 se sont-ils lev és

*have I risen or did I rise
 hadst thou risen or didst thou rise
 has he risen or did he rise
 have we risen or did we rise
 have you risen or did you rise
 have they risen or did they rise*

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Me lev ais-je
 te lev ais-tu
 se lev ait-il
 nous lev ions-nous
 vous lev iez-vous
 se lev aient-ils

*did I rise or was I rising
 didst thou rise or wast thou rising
 did he rise or was he rising
 did we rise or were we rising
 did you rise or were you rising
 did they rise or were they rising*

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

M'étais-je lev é
 t'étais-tu lev é
 s'était-il lev é
 nous étions-nous lev és
 vous étiez-vous lev és
 s'étaient-ils lev és

*had I risen or had I been rising
 hadst thou risen or hadst thou been rising
 had he risen or had he been rising
 had we risen or had we been rising
 had you risen or had you been rising
 had they risen or had they been rising*

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Me lev ai-je
 te lev as-tu
 se lev a-t-il
 nous lev âmes-nous
 vous lev âtes-vous
 se lev èrent-ils

*did I rise
 didst thou rise
 did he rise
 did we rise
 did you rise
 did they rise*

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
 *j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in W. H. am.

K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

Me fus-je lev é	had I risen
te fus-tu lev é	hadst thou risen
se fut-il lev é	had he risen
nous fûmes-nous lev és	had we risen
vous fûtes-vous lev és	had you risen
se furent ils lev és	had they risen

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Me lèv erai-je	shall or will I rise
te lèv eras-tu	shall or will thou rise
se lèv era-t-il	shall or will he rise
nous lèv erons-nous	shall or will we rise
vous lèv eres-vous	shall or will you rise
se lèv eront-ils	shall or will they rise

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

Me serai-je lev é	shall or will I have risen
te seras-tu lev é	shalt or wilt thou have risen
se sera-t-il lev é	shall or will he have risen
nous serons-nous lev és	shall or will we have risen
vous serez-vous lev és	shall or will you have risen
se seront-ils lev és	shall or will they have risen

CONDITIONAL MOOD

-N-

PRESENT.

Me lèv erais-je	should, would, could, or might I rise
te lèv erais-tu	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou rise
se lèv erait-il	should, would, could, or might he rise
nous lèv erions-nous	should, would, could, or might we rise
ous lèv eriez-vous	should, would, could, or might you rise
e lèv eraient-ils	should, would, could, or might they rise

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present.

Me serais-je lev é,	should, would, could,
or me fussé-je lev é	or might I have risen
te serais-tu lev é,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or te fusses-tu lev é	or mightst thou have risen
se serait-il lev é,	should, would, could,
or se fût-il lev é	or might he have risen
nous serions-nous lev és,	should, would, could,
or nous fussions-nous lev és	or might we have risen
vous seriez-vous lev és,	should, would, could,
or vous fussiez-vous lev és	or might you have risen
se seraient-ils lev és,	should, would, could,
or se fussent-ils lev és	or might they have risen

¹ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
²af. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER *to rise.* (*Negatively and Interrogatively.*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

Ne me lev <i>é</i> -je pas	<i>do I not rise or am I not rising</i>
ne te lev <i>es</i> -tu pas	<i>dost thou not rise or art thou not rising</i>
ne se lev <i>e</i> -t-il pas	<i>does he not rise or is he not rising</i>
ne nous lev <i>ons</i> -nous pas	<i>do we not rise or are we not rising</i>
ne vous lev <i>es</i> -vous pas	<i>do you not rise or are you not rising</i>
ne se lev <i>ent</i> -ils pas	<i>do they not rise or are they not rising</i>

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ne me suis-je pas lev <i>é</i>	<i>have I not risen, did I not rise,</i>	-
	<i>or have I not been rising</i>	
ne t'es-tu pas lev <i>é</i>	<i>hast thou not risen, didst thou not rise,</i>	
	<i>or hast thou not been rising</i>	
ne s'est-il pas lev <i>é</i>	<i>has he not risen, did he not rise,</i>	
	<i>or has he not been rising</i>	
ne nous sommes-nous pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>have we not risen, did we not rise,</i>	
	<i>or have we not been rising</i>	
ne vous êtes-vous pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>have you not risen, did you not rise,</i>	
	<i>or have you not been rising</i>	
ne se sont-ils pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>have they not risen, did they not rise,</i>	
	<i>or have they not been rising</i>	

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne me lev <i>ais</i> -je pas	<i>did I not rise or was I not rising</i>
ne te lev <i>ais</i> -tu pas	<i>didst thou not rise or wast thou not rising</i>
ne se lev <i>ait</i> -il pas	<i>did he not rise or was he not rising</i>
ne nous lev <i>ions</i> -nous pas	<i>did we not rise or were we not rising</i>
ne vous lev <i>iez</i> -vous pas	<i>did you not rise or were you not rising</i>
ne se lev <i>aient</i> -ils pas	<i>did they not rise or were they not rising</i>

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Ne m'étais-je pas lev <i>é</i>	<i>had I not risen or had I not</i>	} <i>been rising</i>
ne t'étais-tu pas lev <i>é</i>	<i>hadst thou not risen or hadst thou not</i>	
ne se lev <i>ait</i> -il pas	<i>had he not risen or had he not</i>	
ne nous étions-nous pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>had we not risen or had we not</i>	
ne vous étiez-vous pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>had you not risen or had you not</i>	
ne s'étaient-ils pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>had they not risen or had they not</i>	

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne me lev <i>ai</i> -je pas	<i>did I not rise</i>
ne te lev <i>as</i> -tu pas	<i>didst thou not rise</i>
ne se lev <i>a</i> -t-il pas	<i>did he not rise</i>
ne nous lev <i>âmes</i> -nous pas	<i>did we not rise</i>
ne vous lev <i>âtes</i> -vous pas	<i>did you not rise</i>
ne se lev <i>èrent</i> -ils pas	<i>did they not rise</i>

inur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîto. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
'j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

Ne me fus-je pas lev é	<i>had I not risen</i>
ne te fus-tu pas lev é	<i>hadst thou not risen</i>
ne se fut-il pas lev é	<i>had he not risen</i>
ne nous fûmes-nous pas lev és	<i>had we not risen</i>
ne vous fûtes-vous pas lev és	<i>had you not risen</i>
ne se furent-ils pas lev és	<i>had they not risen</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne me lèverai-je pas	<i>shall or will I not rise</i>
ne te lèveras-tu pas	<i>shalt or wilt thou not rise</i>
ne se lèvera-t-il pas	<i>shall or will he not rise</i>
ne nous lèverons-nous pas	<i>shall or will we not rise</i>
ne vous lèverez-vous pas	<i>shall or will you not rise</i>
ne se lèveront-ils pas	<i>shall or will they not rise</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Ne me serai-je pas lev é	<i>shall or will I not have risen</i>
ne te seras-tu pas lev é	<i>shalt or wilt thou not have risen</i>
ne se sera-t-il pas lev é	<i>shall or will he not have risen</i>
ne nous serons-nous pas lev és	<i>shall or will we not have risen</i>
ne vous serez-vous pas lev és	<i>shall or will you not have risen</i>
ne se seront-ils pas lev és	<i>shall or will they not have risen</i>

-CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne me lèverais-je pas	<i>should, would, could, or might I</i>	} <i>not rise</i>
ne te lèverais-tu pas	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou</i>	
ne se lèverait-il pas	<i>should, would, could, or might he</i>	
ne nous lèverions-nous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might we</i>	
ne vous lèveriez-vous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might you</i>	
ne se lèveraient-ils pas	<i>should, would, could, or might they</i>	

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

Ne me serais-je pas lev é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne me fusst-je pas lev é	<i>or might I not have risen</i>
ne te serais-tu pas lev é,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or ne te fusses-tu pas lev é	<i>or mightst thou not have risen</i>
ne se serait-il pas lev é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne se fût-il pas lev é	<i>or might he not have risen</i>
ne nous serions-nous pas lev és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne nous fussions-nous pas lev és	<i>or might we not have risen</i>
ne vous seriez-vous pas lev és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne vous fussiez-vous pas lev és	<i>or might you not have risen</i>
ne se seraient-ils pas lev és	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne se fussent-ils pas lev és	<i>or might they not have risen</i>

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. cel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE BIEN PORTER *to be well.* (*Affirmatively.*)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
Se bien port <i>er</i>	<i>to be well</i>
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT, <i>or compound of the present.</i>
S'être bien port <i>é</i>	<i>to have been well</i>
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,
Se port <i>ant</i> bien	<i>being well</i>
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
S'étant bien port <i>é</i>	<i>having been well</i>
-E-	PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.
Bien port <i>é</i>	<i>been well</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.
Je me port <i>e</i> bien	<i>I am well</i>
tu te port <i>es</i> bien	<i>thou art well</i>
il se port <i>e</i> bien	<i>he is well</i>
nous nous port <i>ons</i> bien	<i>we are well</i>
vous vous port <i>es</i> bien	<i>you are well</i>
ils se port <i>ent</i> bien	<i>they are well</i>
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE, <i>or compound of the present.</i>
Je me suis bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I have been well</i>
tu t'es bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou hast been well</i>
il s'est bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he has been well</i>
nous nous sommes bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we have been well</i>
vous vous êtes bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you have been well</i>
ils se sont bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they have been well</i>
-H-	IMPERFECT.
Je me port <i>ais</i> bien	<i>I was well</i>
tu te port <i>ais</i> bien	<i>thou wast well</i>
il se port <i>ait</i> bien	<i>he was well</i>
nous nous port <i>ions</i> bien	<i>we were well</i>
vous vous port <i>iez</i> bien	<i>you were well</i>
ils se port <i>aient</i> bien	<i>they were well</i>
-I-	PLUPERFECT, <i>or compound of the imperfect.</i>
Je m'étais bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I had been well</i>
tu t'étais bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou hadst been well</i>
il s'était bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he had been well</i>
nous nous étions bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we had been well</i>
vous vous étiez bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you had been well</i>
ils s'étaient bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they had been well</i>

jeune. mûr. jeune. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
**j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lu, in William.*

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Je me port ai bien	<i>I was well</i>
tu te port as bien	<i>thou wast well</i>
il se port a bien	<i>he was well</i>
nous nous port âmes bien	<i>we were well</i>
vous vous port âtes bien	<i>you were well</i>
ils se port érent bien	<i>they were well</i>

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

Je me fus bien port é	<i>I had been well</i>
tu te fus bien port é	<i>thou hadst been well</i>
il se fut bien port é	<i>he had been well</i>
nous nous fûmes bien port és	<i>we had been well</i>
vous vous fûtes bien port és	<i>you had been well</i>
ils se furent bien port és	<i>they had been well</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je me port erai bien	<i>I shall or will be well</i>
tu te port eras bien	<i>thou shalt or wilt be well</i>
il se port era bien	<i>he shall or will be well</i>
nous nous port erons bien	<i>we shall or will be well</i>
vous vous port eres bien	<i>you shall or will be well</i>
ils se port eront bien	<i>they shall or will be well</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je me serai bien port é	<i>I shall or will have been well</i>
tu te seras bien port é	<i>thou shalt or wilt have been well</i>
il se sera bien port é	<i>he shall or will have been well</i>
nous nous serons bien port és	<i>we shall or will have been well</i>
vous vous serez bien port és	<i>you shall or will have been well</i>
ils se seront bien port és	<i>they shall or will have been well</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je me port erais bien	<i>I should, would, could, or might</i>	} <i>be well</i>
tu te port erais bien	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst</i>	
il se port erait bien	<i>he should, would, could, or might</i>	
nous nous port erions bien	<i>we should, would, could, or might</i>	
vous vous port eriez bien	<i>you should, would, could, or might</i>	
ils se port eraient bien	<i>they should, would, could, or might</i>	

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je me serais bien port é,	<i>I should, would, could,</i>
or je me fusse bien port é	<i>or might have been well</i>
tu te serais bien port é,	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst</i>
or tu te fusses bien port é	<i>or mightst have been well</i>
il se serait bien port é,	<i>he should, would, could,</i>
or il se fût bien port é	<i>or might have been well</i>

ami. âne. te. éerit. nière. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouls.
 2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. foul.

nous nous serions bien portés,
 or nous nous fussions bien portés
 vous vous seriez bien portés,
 or vous vous fussiez bien portés
 ils se seraient bien portés,
 or ils se fussent bien portés

*we should, would, could,
 or might have been well
 you should, would, could,
 or might have been well
 they should, would, could,
 or might have been well*

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Port e-toi bien
 qu'il se port e bien
 port ons-nous bien
 port ez-vous bien
 qu'ils se port ent bien

*be well (thou)
 let him be well
 let us be well
 be well (you)
 let them be well*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je me port e bien
 que tu te port es bien
 qu'il se port e bien
 que nous nous port ions bien
 que vous vous port iez bien
 qu'ils se port ent bien

*that I may be well
 that thou mayst be well
 that he may be well
 that we may be well
 that you may be well
 that they may be well*

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
 or compound of the present.

Que je me sois bien port é
 que tu te sois bien port é
 qu'il se soit bien port é
 que nous nous soyons bien port és
 que vous vous soyez bien port és
 qu'ils se soient bien port és

*that I may have been well
 that thou mayst have been well
 that he may have been well
 that we may have been well
 that you may have been well
 that they may have been well*

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je me port asse bien
 que tu te port asses bien
 qu'il se port ât bien
 que nous nous port assions bien
 que vous vous port assiez bien
 qu'ils se port assent bien

*that I might be well
 that thou mightst be well
 that he might be well
 that we might be well
 that you might be well
 that they might be well*

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

Que je me fusse bien port é
 que tu te fusses bien port é
 qu'il se fût bien port é
 que nous nous fussions bien port és
 que vous vous fussiez bien port és
 qu'ils se fussent bien port és

*that I might have been well
 that thou mightst have been well
 that he might have been well
 that we might have been well
 that you might have been well
 that they might have been well*

mur. mûr. jeuno. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
**j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William.*

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE BIEN PORTER *to be well.* (*Negatively*)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
Ne se pas bien port <i>er</i>	<i>not to be well</i>
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT,
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>
Ne s'être pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>not to have been well</i>
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.
Ne so port <i>ant</i> pas bien	<i>not being well</i>
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
Ne s'étant pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>not having been well</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD

-F-	PRESENT.
Je ne me port <i>e</i> pas bien	<i>I am not well</i>
tu ne te port <i>es</i> pas bien	<i>thou art not well</i>
il ne se port <i>e</i> pas bien	<i>he is not well</i>
nous ne nous port <i>ons</i> pas bien	<i>we are not well</i>
vous ne vous port <i>ez</i> pas bien	<i>you are not well</i>
ils ne se port <i>ent</i> pas bien	<i>they are not well</i>
-G-	PERFECT OR PRÆTERIT INDEFINITE,
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>
Je ne me suis pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I have not been well</i>
tu ne t'es pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou hast not been well</i>
il ne s'est pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he has not been well</i>
nous ne nous sommes pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we have not been well</i>
vous ne vous êtes pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you have not been well</i>
ils ne se sont pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they have not been well</i>
-H-	IMPERFECT.
Je ne me port <i>ais</i> pas bien	<i>I was not well</i>
tu ne te port <i>ais</i> pas bien	<i>thou wast not well</i>
il ne se port <i>ait</i> pas bien	<i>he was not well</i>
nous ne nous port <i>ions</i> pas bien	<i>we were not well</i>
vous ne vous port <i>iez</i> pas bien	<i>you were not well</i>
ils ne se port <i>aient</i> pas bien	<i>they were not well</i>
-I-	PLUPERFECT,
	<i>or compound of the imperfect</i>
Je ne m'étais pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I had not been well</i>
tu ne t'étais pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou hadst not been well</i>
il ne s'était pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he had not been well</i>
nous ne nous étions pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we had not been well</i>
vous ne vous étiez pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you had not been well</i>
ils ne s'étaient pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they had not been well</i>

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouë
 2af. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. ever. too. fool.

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne me port ai pas bien	<i>I was not well</i>
tu ne te port as pas bien	<i>thou wast not well</i>
il ne se port a pas bien	<i>he was not well</i>
nous ne nous port âmes pas bien	<i>we were not well</i>
vous ne vous port âtes pas bien	<i>you were not well</i>
ils ne se port érent pas bien	<i>they were not well</i>

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the præterit.

Je ne me fus pas bien port é	<i>I had not been well</i>
tu ne te fus pas bien port é	<i>thou hadst not been well</i>
il ne se fut pas bien port é	<i>he had not been well</i>
nous ne nous fûmes pas bien port és	<i>we had not been well</i>
vous ne vous fûtes pas bien port és	<i>you had not been well</i>
ils ne se furent pas bien port és	<i>they had not been well</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne me port eras pas bien	<i>I shall or will not be well</i>
tu ne te port eras pas bien	<i>thou shalt or wilt not be well</i>
il ne se port era pas bien	<i>he shall or will not be well</i>
nous ne nous port erons pas bien	<i>we shall or will not be well</i>
vous ne vous port erex pas bien	<i>you shall or will not be well</i>
ils ne se port eront pas bien	<i>they shall or will not be well</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je ne me serai pas bien port é	<i>I shall or will not have</i>	} <i>been well</i>
tu ne te seras pas bien port é	<i>thou shalt or wilt not have</i>	
il ne se sera pas bien port é	<i>he shall or will not have</i>	
nous ne nous serons pas bien port és	<i>we shall or will not have</i>	
vous ne vous serez pas bien port és	<i>you shall or will not have</i>	
ils ne se seront pas bien port és	<i>they shall or will not have</i>	

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne me port erais pas bien	<i>I should, would, could,</i> <i>or might not be well</i>
tu ne te port erais pas bien	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i> <i>or mightst not be well</i>
il ne se port erait pas bien	<i>he should, would, could,</i> <i>or might not be well</i>
nous ne nous port erions pas bien	<i>we should, would, could,</i> <i>or might not be well</i>
vous ne vous port eriez pas bien	<i>you should, would, could,</i> <i>or might not be well</i>
ils ne se port eraient pas bien	<i>they should, would, could,</i> <i>or might not be well</i>

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

Je ne me serais pas bien port é	<i>I should, would, could,</i>
or je ne me fusse pas bien port é	<i>or might not have been well</i>
tu ne te serais pas bien port é,	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or tu ne te fusses pas bien port é	<i>or mightst not have been well</i>

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîto. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. unen.
aj, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as li, in Wi li am.

il ne se serait pas bien port é,	<i>he should, would, could,</i>
or <i>il ne se fût pas bien port é</i>	<i>or might not have been well</i>
nous ne nous serions pas bien port és,	<i>we should, would, could,</i>
or <i>nous ne nous fussions pas bien port és</i>	<i>or might not have been well</i>
vous ne vous seriez pas bien port és,	<i>you should, would, could,</i>
or <i>vous ne vous fussiez pas bien port és</i>	<i>or might not have been well</i>
ils ne se seraient pas bien port és,	<i>they should, would, could,</i>
or <i>il ne se fussent pas bien port és</i>	<i>or might not have been well</i>

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne te port e pas bien	<i>be not well or do not be well (thou)</i>
qu'il ne se port e pas bien	<i>let him not be well</i>
ne nous port ons pas bien	<i>let us not be well</i>
ne vous port ez pas bien	<i>be not well or do not be well (you)</i>
qu'ils ne se port ent pas bien	<i>let them not be well</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne me port e pas bien	<i>that I may not be well</i>
que tu ne te port es pas bien	<i>that thou mayst not be well</i>
qu'il ne se port e pas bien	<i>that he may not be well</i>
que nous ne nous port ions pas bien	<i>that we may not be well</i>
que vous ne vous port iez pas bien	<i>that you may not be well</i>
qu'ils ne se port ent pas bien	<i>that they may not be well</i>

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
or compound of the present,

Que je ne me sois pas bien port é	<i>that I may not have been well</i>
que tu ne te sois pas bien port é	<i>that thou mayst not have been well</i>
qu'il ne se soit pas bien port é	<i>that he may not have been well</i>
que nous ne nous soyons pas bien port és	<i>that we may not have been well</i>
que vous ne vous soyez pas bien port és	<i>that you may not have been well</i>
qu'ils ne se soient pas bien port és	<i>that they may not have been well</i>

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne me port asse pas bien	<i>that I might not be well</i>
que tu ne te port asses pas bien	<i>that thou mightst not be well</i>
qu'il ne se port ât pas bien	<i>that he might not be well</i>
que nous ne nous port assions pas bien	<i>that we might not be well</i>
que vous ne vous port assiez pas bien	<i>that you might not be well</i>
qu'ils ne se port assent pas bien	<i>that they might not be well</i>

-T-

PLUPERFECT.
or compound of the imperfect

Que je ne me fusse pas bien port é	<i>that I might not have</i>
que tu ne te fusses pas bien port é	<i>that thou mightst not have</i>
qu'il ne se fût pas bien port é	<i>that he might not have</i>
que nous ne nous fussions pas bien port és	<i>that we might not have</i>
que vous ne vous fussiez pas bien port és	<i>that you might not have</i>
qu'ils ne se fussent pas bien port és	<i>that they might not have</i>

} *been well*

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. route
 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE BIEN PORTER *to be well.* (*Interrogatively.*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

Me port <i>é</i> -je bien	<i>am I well</i>
te port <i>es</i> -tu bien	<i>art thou well</i>
se port <i>e</i> -t-il bien	<i>is he well</i>
nous port <i>ons</i> -nous bien	<i>are we well</i>
vous port <i>ez</i> -vous bien	<i>are you well</i>
se port <i>ent</i> -ils bien	<i>are they well</i>

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
 or compound of the present.

Me suis-je bien port <i>é</i>	<i>have I been well</i>
t'es-tu bien port <i>é</i>	<i>hast thou been well</i>
s'est-il bien port <i>é</i>	<i>has he been well</i>
nous sommes-nous bien port <i>és</i>	<i>have we been well</i>
vous êtes-vous bien port <i>és</i>	<i>have you been well</i>
se sont-ils bien port <i>és</i>	<i>have they been well</i>

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Me port <i>ais</i> -je bien	<i>was I well</i>
te port <i>ais</i> -tu bien	<i>wast thou well</i>
se port <i>ait</i> -il bien	<i>was he well</i>
nous port <i>ions</i> -nous bien	<i>were we well</i>
vous port <i>iez</i> -vous bien	<i>were you well</i>
se port <i>aient</i> -ils bien	<i>were they well</i>

-I-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

M'étais-je bien port <i>é</i>	<i>had I been well</i>
t'étais-tu bien port <i>é</i>	<i>hadst thou been well</i>
s'était-il bien port <i>é</i>	<i>had he been well</i>
nous étions-nous bien port <i>és</i>	<i>had we been well</i>
vous étiez-vous bien port <i>és</i>	<i>had you been well</i>
s'étaient-ils bien port <i>és</i>	<i>had they been well</i>

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Me port <i>ai</i> -je bien	<i>was I well</i>
te port <i>as</i> -tu bien	<i>wast thou well</i>
se port <i>a</i> -t-il bien	<i>was he well</i>
nous port <i>âmes</i> -nous bien	<i>were we well</i>
vous port <i>âtes</i> -vous bien	<i>were you well</i>
se port <i>èrent</i> -ils bien	<i>were they well</i>

mour. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. bofte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
'j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

Me fus-je bien port é	<i>had I been well</i>
te fus-tu bien port é	<i>hadst thou been well</i>
se fut-il bien port é	<i>had he been well</i>
nous fûmes-nous bien port és	<i>had we been well</i>
vous fûtes-vous bien port és	<i>had you been well</i>
se furent-ils bien port és	<i>had they been well</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Me port <i>erai</i> -je bien	<i>shall or will I be well</i>
te port <i>eras</i> -tu bien	<i>shalt or wilt thou be well</i>
se port <i>era</i> -t-il bien	<i>shall or will he be well</i>
nous port <i>erons</i> -nous bien	<i>shall or will we be well</i>
vous port <i>erez</i> -vous bien	<i>shall or will you be well</i>
se port <i>eront</i> -ils bien	<i>shall or will they be well</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

Me serai-je bien port é	<i>shall or will I have been well</i>
te seras-tu bien port é	<i>shalt or wilt thou have been well</i>
se sera-t-il bien port é	<i>shall or will he have been well</i>
nous serons-nous bien port és	<i>shall or will we have been well</i>
vous serez-vous bien port és	<i>shall or will you have been well</i>
se seront-ils bien port és	<i>shall or will they have been well</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Me port <i>erais</i> -je bien	<i>should, would, could, or might I</i>	} <i>be well</i>
te port <i>erais</i> -tu bien	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou</i>	
se port <i>erait</i> -il bien	<i>should, would, could, or might he</i>	
nous port <i>erions</i> -nous bien	<i>should, would, could, or might we</i>	
vous port <i>eriez</i> -vous bien	<i>should, would, could, or might you</i>	
se port <i>eraient</i> -ils bien	<i>should, would, could, or might they</i>	

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present.

Me serais-je bien port é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or me <i>fussè</i> -je bien porté	<i>or might I have been well</i>
te serais-tu bien port é,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or te <i>fusses</i> -tu bien porté é	<i>or mightst thou have been well</i>
se serait-il bien port é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or se <i>fût</i> -il bien porté é	<i>or might he have been well</i>
nous serions-nous bien port és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or nous <i>fussions</i> -nous bien port és	<i>or might we have been well</i>
vous seriez-vous bien port és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or vous <i>fussiez</i> -vous bien port és	<i>or might you have been well</i>
se seraient-ils bien port és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or se <i>fussent</i> -ils bien port és	<i>or might they have been well</i>

ami âne. te. érit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vôte
 2at. arm. tub. ale. maro. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE BIEN PORTER *to be well. (Negatively and Interrogatively)*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

Ne me port *é*-je pas bien
 ne te port *es*-tu pas bien
 ne se port *e*-t-il pas bien
 ne nous port *ons*-nous pas bien
 ne vous port *ez*-vous pas bien
 ne se port *ent*-ils pas bien

am I not well
art thou not well
is he not well
are we not well
are you not well
are they not well

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ne me suis-je pas bien port *é*
 ne t'es-tu pas bien port *é*
 ne s'est-il pas bien port *é*
 ne nous sommes-nous pas bien port *és*
 ne vous êtes-vous pas bien port *és*
 ne se sont-ils pas bien port *és*

have I not been well
hast thou not been well
has he not been well
have we not been well
have you not been well
have they not been well

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne me port *ais*-je pas bien
 ne te port *ais*-tu pas bien
 ne se port *ait*-il pas bien
 ne nous port *ions*-nous pas bien
 ne vous port *iez*-vous pas bien
 ne se port *aient*-ils pas bien

was I not well
wast thou not well
was he not well
were we not well
were you not well
were they not well

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Ne m'étais-je pas bien port *é*
 no t'étais-tu pas bien port *é*
 ne s'était-il pas bien port *é*
 ne nous étions-nous pas bien port *és*
 ne vous étiez-vous pas bien port *és*
 ne s'étaient-ils pas bien port *és*

had I not been well
hadst thou not been well
had he not been well
had we not been well
had you not been well
had they not been well

J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne me port *ai*-je pas bien
 ne te port *as*-tu pas bien
 ne se port *a*-t-il pas bien
 ne nous port *âmes*-nous pas bien
 ne vous port *âtes*-vous pas bien
 ne se port *èrent*-ils pas bien

was I not well
wast thou not well
was he not well
were we not well
were you not well
were they not well

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeune. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
 'j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

Ne me fus-je pas bien port é	had I not been well
ne te fus-tu pas bien port é	hadst thou not been well
ne se fut-il pas bien port é	had he not been well
ne nous fûmes-nous pas bien port és	had we not been well
ne vous fûtes-vous pas bien port és	had you not been well
ne se furent-ils pas bien port és	had they not been well

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne me port erai-je pas bien	shall or will I not be well
ne te port eras-tu pas bien	shalt or wilt thou not be well
ne se port era-t-il pas bien	shall or will he not be well
ne nous port erons-nous pas bien	shall or will we not be well
ne vous port eriez-vous pas bien	shall or will you not be well
ne se port eront-ils pas bien	shall or will they not be well

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

Ne me serai-je pas bien port é	shall or will I not have	} been well
ne te seras-tu pas bien port é	shalt or wilt thou not have	
ne se sera-t-il pas bien port é	shall or will he not have	
ne nous serons-nous pas bien port és	shall or will we not have	
ne vous serez-vous pas bien port és	shall or will you not have	
ne se seront-ils pas bien port és	shall or will they not have	

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne me port erais-je pas bien	should, would, could,
	or might I not be well
ne te port erais-tu pas bien	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
	or mightst thou not be well
ne se port erait-il pas bien	should, would, could,
	or might he not be well
ne nous port erions-nous pas bien	should, would, could,
	or might we not be well
ne vous port eriez-vous pas bien	should, would, could,
	or might you not be well
ne se port eraient-ils pas bien	should, would, could,
	or might they not be well

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present.

Ne me serais-je pas bien port é,	should, would, could,
or ne me fusse-je pas bien port é	or might I not have been well
ne te serais-tu pas bien port é,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or ne te fusses-tu pas bien port é	or mightst thou not have been well
ne se serait-il pas bien port é,	should, would, could,
or ne se fût-il pas bien port é	or might he not have been well
ne nous serions-nous pas bien port és,	should, would, could,
or ne nous fussions-nous pas bien port és	or might we not have been well
ne vous seriez-vous pas bien port és,	should, would, could,
or ne vous fussiez-vous pas bien port és	or might you not have been well
ne se seraient-ils pas bien port és,	should, would, could,
or ne se fussent-ils pas bien port és	or might they not have been well

ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voule.
 *a/. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER to go away. (*Affirmatively.*)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
S'en aller	to go away
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT,
	or compound of the present.
S'en être allé	to have gone away
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,
S'en allant	going away
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
S'en étant allé	having gone away
-E-	PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.
En allé	gone away

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je m'en vaist	<i>I go away, do go away, or am</i>	} <i>going away</i>
tu t'en vas	<i>thou goest away, dost go away, or art</i>	
il s'en va	<i>he goes away, does go away, or is</i>	
nous nous en allons	<i>we go away, do go away, or are</i>	
vous vous en allez	<i>you go away, do go away, or are</i>	
ils s'en vont	<i>they go away, do go away, or are</i>	
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,	
	or compound of the present.	
Je m'en suis allé	<i>I went away, did go away, or have</i>	} <i>went away</i>
tu t'en es allé	<i>thou wentest away, didst go away, or hast</i>	
il s'en est allé	<i>he went away, did go away, or has</i>	
nous nous en sommes allés	<i>we went away, did go away, or have</i>	
vous vous en êtes allés	<i>you went away, did go away, or have</i>	
ils s'en sont allés	<i>they went away, did go away, or have</i>	
H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je m'en allais	<i>I went away, did go away, or was</i>	} <i>going away</i>
tu t'en allais	<i>thou wentest away, didst go away, or wast</i>	
il s'en allait	<i>he went away, did go away, or was</i>	
nous nous en allions	<i>we went away, did go away, or were</i>	
vous vous en alliez	<i>you went away, did go away, or were</i>	
ils s'en allaient	<i>they went away, did go away, or were</i>	
-I-	PLUPERFECT,	
	or compound of the imperfect.	
Je m'en étais allé	<i>I had gone away</i>	
tu t'en étais allé	<i>thou hadst gone away</i>	
il s'en était allé	<i>he had gone away</i>	
nous nous en étions allés	<i>we had gone away</i>	
vous vous en étiez allés	<i>you had gone away</i>	
ils s'en étaient allés	<i>they had gone away</i>	

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
4j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ul, as ls in William

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je m'en allai
 tu t'en allas
 il s'en alla
 nous nous en allâmes
 vous vous en allâtes
 ils s'en allèrent

*I went away or did go away
 thou wentest away or didst go away
 he went away or did go away
 we went away or did go away
 you went away or did go away
 they went away or did go away*

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 compound of the preterit.

Je m'en fus allé
 tu t'en fus allé
 il s'en fut allé
 nous nous en fûmes allés
 vous vous en fûtes allés
 ils s'en furent allés

*I had gone away
 thou hadst gone away
 he had gone away
 we had gone away
 you had gone away
 they had gone away*

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je m'en irai
 tu t'en iras
 il s'en ira
 nous nous en irons
 vous vous en irez
 ils s'en iront

*I shall or will go away
 thou shalt or wilt go away
 he shall or will go away
 we shall or will go away
 you shall or will go away
 they shall or will go away*

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

Je m'en serai allé
 tu t'en seras allé
 il s'en sera allé
 nous nous en serons allés
 vous vous en serez allés
 ils s'en seront allés

*I shall or will have gone away
 thou shalt or wilt have gone away
 he shall or will have gone away
 we shall or will have gone away
 you shall or will have gone away
 they shall or will have gone away*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je m'en irais
 tu t'en irais
 il s'en irait
 nous nous en irions
 vous vous en iriez
 ils s'en iroient

*I should, would, could, or might go away
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst go away
 he should, would, could, or might go away
 we should, would, could, or might go away
 you should, would, could, or might go away
 they should, would, could, or might go away*

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je m'en serais allé,
 or je m'en fusse allé
 tu t'en serais allé,
 or tu t'en fusses allé
 il s'en serait allé,
 or il s'en fût allé

*I should, would, could,
 or might have gone away
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
 or mightst have gone away
 he should, would, could,
 or might have gone away*

'ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vôte.
 'at. arm. txb. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous nous en serions allés,
 or nous nous en fussions allés
 vous vous en seriez allés,
 or vous vous en fussiez allés
 ils s'en seraient allés,
 or ils s'en fussent allés

*we should, would, could,
 or might have gone away
 you should, would, could,
 or might have gone away
 they should, would, could,
 or might have gone away*

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Va-t'en
 qu'il s'en aille
 allons-nous-en
 allez-vous-en
 qu'ils s'en aillent

*go away (thou)
 let him go away
 let us go away
 go away (you)
 let them go away*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je m'en aille
 que tu t'en ailles
 qu'il s'en aille
 que nous nous en allions
 que vous vous en alliez
 qu'ils s'en aillent

*that I may go away
 that thou mayst go away
 that he may go away
 that we may go away
 that you may go away
 that they may go away*

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
 or compound of the present,

Que je m'en sois allé
 que tu t'en sois allé
 qu'il s'en soit allé
 que nous nous en soyons allés
 que vous vous en soyez allés
 qu'ils s'en soient allés

*that I may have gone away
 that thou mayst have gone away
 that he may have gone away
 that we may have gone away
 that you may have gone away
 that they may have gone away*

-W-

IMPERFECT.

Que je m'en allasse
 que tu t'en allasses
 qu'il s'en allât
 que nous nous en allussions
 que vous vous en allassiez
 qu'ils s'en allassent

*that I might go away
 that thou mightst go away
 that he might go away
 that we might go away
 that you might go away
 that they might go away*

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

Que je m'en fusse allé
 que tu t'en fusses allé
 qu'il s'en fût allé
 que nous nous en fussions allés
 que vous vous en fussiez allés
 qu'ils s'en fussent allés

*that I might have gone away
 that thou mightst have gone away
 that he might have gone away
 that we might have gone away
 that you might have gone away
 that they might have gone away*

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as li, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER *to go away.* *(Negatively.)*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
Ne pas s'en aller	<i>not to go away</i>
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT,
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>
Ne pas s'en être allé	<i>not to have gone away</i>
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.
Ne s'en allant pas	<i>not going away</i>
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
Ne s'en étant pas allé	<i>not having gone away</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je ne m'en vais pas	<i>I do not go away or am not</i>	} <i>going away</i>
tu ne t'en vas pas	<i>thou dost not go away or art not</i>	
il ne s'en va pas	<i>he does not go away or is not</i>	
nous ne nous en allons pas	<i>we do not go away or are not</i>	
vous ne vous en allez pas	<i>you do not go away or are not</i>	
ils ne s'en vont pas	<i>they do not go away or are not</i>	
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,	
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>	
Je ne m'en suis pas allé	<i>I did not go away or have not</i>	} <i>gone away</i>
tu ne t'en es pas allé	<i>thou didst not go away or hast not</i>	
il ne s'en est pas allé	<i>he did not go away or has not</i>	
nous ne nous en sommes pas allés	<i>we did not go away or have not</i>	
vous ne vous en êtes pas allés	<i>you did not go away or have not</i>	
ils ne s'en sont pas allés	<i>they did not go away or have not</i>	
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je ne m'en allais pas	<i>I did not go away or was not</i>	} <i>going away</i>
tu ne t'en allais pas	<i>thou didst not go away or wast not</i>	
il ne s'en allait pas	<i>he did not go away or was not</i>	
nous ne nous en allions pas	<i>we did not go away or were not</i>	
vous ne vous en alliez pas	<i>you did not go away or were not</i>	
ils ne s'en allaient pas	<i>they did not go away or were not</i>	
-I-	PLUPERFECT,	
	<i>or compound of the imperfect.</i>	
Je ne m'en étais pas allé	<i>I had not gone away</i>	
tu ne t'en étais pas allé	<i>thou hadst not gone away</i>	
il ne s'en était pas allé	<i>he had not gone away</i>	
nous ne nous en étions pas allés	<i>we had not gone away</i>	
vous ne vous en étiez pas allés	<i>you had not gone away</i>	
ils ne s'en étaient pas allés	<i>they had not gone away</i>	

l'ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voutu.
 2at. arm. tub. ple. maro. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne m'en allai pas
 tu ne t'en allas pas
 il ne s'en alla pas
 nous ne nous en allâmes pas
 vous ne vous en allâtes pas
 ils ne s'en allèrent pas

*I did not go away
 thou didst not go away
 he did not go away
 we did not go away
 you did not go away
 they did not go away*

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

Je ne m'en fus pas allé
 tu ne t'en fus pas allé
 il ne s'en fut pas allé
 nous ne nous en fûmes pas allés
 vous ne vous en fûtes pas allés
 ils ne s'en furent pas allés

*I had not gone away
 thou hadst not gone away
 he had not gone away
 we had not gone away
 you had not gone away
 they had not gone away*

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne m'en irai pas
 tu ne t'en iras pas
 il ne s'en ira pas
 nous ne nous en irons pas
 vous ne vous en irez pas
 ils ne s'en iront pas

*I shall or will not go away
 thou shalt or wilt not go away
 he shall or will not go away
 we shall or will not go away
 you shall or will not go away
 they shall or will not go away*

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je ne m'en serai pas allé
 tu ne t'en seras pas allé
 il ne s'en sera pas allé
 nous ne nous en serons pas allés
 vous ne vous en serez pas allés
 ils ne s'en seront pas allés

*I shall or will not have gone away
 thou shalt or wilt not have gone away
 he shall or will not have gone away
 we shall or will not have gone away
 you shall or will not have gone away
 they shall or will not have gone away*

CONDITIONAL MOOD

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne m'en irais pas
 tu ne t'en irais pas
 il ne s'en irait pas
 nous ne nous en irions pas
 vous ne vous en iriez pas
 ils ne s'en iraient pas

*I should, would, could, or might
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst
 he should, would, could, or might
 we should, would, could, or might
 you should, would, could, or might
 they should, would, could, or might*

} not go away

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

Je ne m'en serais pas allé,
 or je ne m'en fusse pas allé
 tu ne t'en serais pas allé,
 or tu ne t'en fusses pas allé
 il ne s'en serait pas allé,
 or il ne s'en fût pas allé

*I should, would, could,
 or might not have gone away
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
 or mightst not have gone away
 he should, would, could,
 or might not have gone away*

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boïte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
'j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as illi, in William.

nous ne nous en serions pas allés,	<i>we should, would, could,</i>
or nous ne nous en fussions pas allés	<i>or might not have gone away</i>
vous ne vous en seriez pas allés,	<i>you should, would, could,</i>
or vous ne vous en fusseriez pas allés	<i>or might not have gone away</i>
ils ne s'en seraient pas allés,	<i>they should, would, could,</i>
or ils ne s'en fussent pas allés	<i>or might not have gone away</i>

-r-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne t'en va pas	<i>do not go away (thou)</i>
qu'il ne s'en aille pas	<i>let him not go away</i>
ne nous en allons pas	<i>let us not go away</i>
ne vous en allez pas	<i>do not go away (you)</i>
qu'ils ne s'en aillent pas	<i>let them not go away</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne m'en aille pas	<i>that I may not go away</i>
que tu ne t'en ailles pas	<i>that thou mayst not go away</i>
qu'il ne s'en aille pas	<i>that he may not go away</i>
que nous ne nous en allions pas	<i>that we may not go away</i>
que vous ne vous en alliez pas	<i>that you may not go away</i>
qu'ils ne s'en aillent pas	<i>that they may not go away</i>

-x-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
 or compound of the present.

Que je ne m'en sois pas allé	<i>that I may not have gone</i>	} <i>away</i>
que tu ne t'en sois pas allé	<i>that thou mayst not have gone</i>	
qu'il ne s'en soit pas allé	<i>that he may not have gone</i>	
que nous ne nous en soyons pas allés	<i>that we may not have gone</i>	
que vous ne vous en soyez pas allés	<i>that you may not have gone</i>	
qu'ils ne s'en soient pas allés	<i>that they may not have gone</i>	

-s-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne m'en allasse pas	<i>that I might not go away</i>
que tu ne t'en allasses pas	<i>that thou mightst not go away</i>
qu'il ne s'en allât pas	<i>that he might not go away</i>
que nous ne nous en allussions pas	<i>that we might not go away</i>
que vous ne vous en allassiez pas	<i>that you might not go away</i>
qu'ils ne s'en allassent pas	<i>that they might not go away</i>

-r-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

Que je ne m'en fusse pas allé	<i>that I might not have</i>	} <i>gone away</i>
que tu ne t'en fusses pas allé	<i>that thou mightst not have</i>	
qu'il ne s'en fût pas allé	<i>that he might not have</i>	
que nous ne nous en fussions pas allés	<i>that we might not have</i>	
que vous ne vous en fussiez pas allés	<i>that you might not have</i>	
qu'ils ne s'en fussent pas allés	<i>that they might not have</i>	

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voule.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. ever. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER *to go away.* (*Interrogatively.*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-P-

PRESENT.

M'en vais-je	<i>do I go away or am I going away</i>	
t'en vas-tu	<i>dost thou go away or art thou going away</i>	
s'en va-t-il	<i>does he go away or is he going away</i>	
nous en allons-nous	<i>do we go away or are we going away</i>	
vous en allez-vous	<i>do you go away or are you going away</i>	
s'en vont-ils	<i>do they go away or are they going away</i>	

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

M'en suis-je allé	<i>did I go away or have I</i>	} <i>gone away</i>
t'en es-tu allé	<i>didst thou go away or hadst thou</i>	
s'en est-il allé	<i>did he go away or has he</i>	
nous en sommes-nous allés	<i>did we go away or have we</i>	
vous en êtes-vous allés	<i>did you go away or have you</i>	
s'en sont-ils allés	<i>did they go away or have they</i>	

-H-

IMPERFECT.

M'en allais-je	<i>did I go away or was I</i>	} <i>going away</i>
t'en allais-tu	<i>didst thou go away or wast thou</i>	
s'en allait-il	<i>did he go away or was he</i>	
nous en allions-nous	<i>did we go away or were we</i>	
vous en alliez-vous	<i>did you go away or were you</i>	
s'en allaient-ils	<i>did they go away or were they</i>	

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

M'en étais-je allé	<i>had I gone away</i>
t'en étais-tu allé	<i>hadst thou gone away</i>
s'en était-il allé	<i>had he gone away</i>
nous en étions-nous allés	<i>had we gone away</i>
vous en étiez-vous allés	<i>had you gone away</i>
s'en étaient-ils allés	<i>had they gone away</i>

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

M'en allai-je	<i>did I go away</i>
t'en allas-tu	<i>didst thou go away</i>
s'en alla-t-il	<i>did he go away</i>
nous en allâmes-nous	<i>did we go away</i>
vous en allâtes-vous	<i>did you go away</i>
s'en allèrent-ils	<i>did they go away</i>

mur, mâr, jeune, jeûne, boîte, boîte, ancre, ingrat, onde, un, amen.
'j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

M'en fus-je allé	<i>had I gone away</i>
t'en fus-tu allé	<i>hadst thou gone away</i>
s'en fut-il allé	<i>had he gone away</i>
nous en fûmes-nous allés	<i>had we gone away</i>
vous en fûtes-vous allés	<i>had you gone away</i>
s'en furent-ils allés	<i>had they gone away</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

M'en irai-je	<i>shall or will I go away</i>
t'en iras-tu	<i>shalt or wilt thou go away</i>
s'en ira-t-il	<i>shall or will he go away</i>
nous en irons-nous	<i>shall or will we go away</i>
vous en irez-vous	<i>shall or will you go away</i>
s'en iront-ils	<i>shall or will they go away</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

M'en serai-je allé	<i>shall or will I have gone away</i>
t'en seras-tu allé	<i>shalt or wilt thou have gone away</i>
s'en sera-t-il allé	<i>shall or will he have gone away</i>
nous en serons-nous allés	<i>shall or will we have gone away</i>
vous en serez-vous allés	<i>shall or will you have gone away</i>
s'en seront-ils allés	<i>shall or will they have gone away</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

M'en irais-je	<i>should, would, could, or might I go away</i>
t'en iras-tu	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou go away</i>
s'en irait-il	<i>should, would, could, or might he go away</i>
nous en irions-nous	<i>should, would, could, or might we go away</i>
vous en iriez-vous	<i>should, would, could, or might you go away</i>
s'en iraient-ils	<i>should, would, could, or might they go away</i>

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present.

M'en serais-je allé,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or m'en fusst-je allé	<i>or might I have gone away</i>
t'en serais-tu allé,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or t'en fusses-tu allé	<i>or mightst thou have gone away</i>
s'en serait-il allé,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or s'en fût-il allé	<i>or might he have gone away</i>
nous en serions-nous allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or nous en fussions-nous allés	<i>or might we have gone away</i>
vous en seriez-vous allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or vous en fussiez-vous allés	<i>or might you have gone away</i>
s'en seraient-ils allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or s'en fussent-ils allés	<i>or might they have gone away</i>

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voué.
 2al. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER *to go away. (Negatively and Interrogatively.)*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Ne m'en vais-je pas	<i>do I not go away or am I not</i>	} <i>going away</i>
ne t'en vas-tu pas	<i>dost thou not go away or art thou not</i>	
ne s'en va-t-il pas	<i>does he not go away or is he not</i>	
ne nous en allons-nous pas	<i>do we not go away or are we not</i>	
ne vous en allez-vous pas	<i>do you not go away or are you not</i>	
ne s'en vont-ils pas	<i>do they not go away or are they not</i>	

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
or compound of the present.

Ne m'en suis-je pas allé	<i>did I not go away</i> <i>or have I not gone away</i>
ne t'en es-tu pas allé	<i>didst thou not go away</i> <i>or hast thou not gone away</i>
ne s'en est-il pas allé	<i>did he not go away</i> <i>or has he not gone away</i>
ne nous en sommes-nous pas allés	<i>did we not go away</i> <i>or have we not gone away</i>
ne vous en êtes-vous pas allés	<i>did you not go away</i> <i>or have you not gone away</i>
ne s'en sont-ils pas allés	<i>did they not go away</i> <i>or have they not gone away</i>

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne m'en allais-je pas	<i>did I not go away or was I not</i>	} <i>going away</i>
ne t'en allais-tu pas	<i>didst thou not go away or wast thou not</i>	
ne s'en allait-il pas	<i>did he not go away or was he not</i>	
ne nous en allions-nous pas	<i>did we not go away or were we not</i>	
ne vous en alliez-vous pas	<i>did you not go away or were you not</i>	
ne s'en allaient-ils pas	<i>did they not go away or were they not</i>	

-I-

PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

Ne m'en étais-je pas allé	<i>had I not gone away</i>
ne t'en étais-tu pas allé	<i>hadst thou not gone away</i>
ne s'en était-il pas allé	<i>had he not gone away</i>
ne nous en étions-nous pas allés	<i>had we not gone away</i>
ne vous en étiez-vous pas allés	<i>had you not gone away</i>
ne s'en étaient-ils pas allés	<i>had they not gone away</i>

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne m'en allai-je pas	<i>did I not go away</i>
ne t'en allas-tu pas	<i>didst thou not go away</i>
ne s'en alla-t-il pas	<i>did he not go away</i>
ne nous en allâmes-nous pas	<i>did we not go away</i>
ne vous en allâtes-vous pas	<i>did you not go away</i>
ne s'en allèrent-ils pas	<i>did they not go away</i>

imut. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
'j, as s in pleasure. gn, as nt in union. ill, as lli in William.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

Ne m'en fus-je pas allé	<i>had I not gone away</i>
ne t'en fus-tu pas allé	<i>hadst thou not gone away</i>
ne s'en fut-il pas allé	<i>had he not gone away</i>
ne nous en fûmes-nous pas allés	<i>had we not gone away</i>
ne vous en fûtes-vous pas allés	<i>had you not gone away</i>
ne s'en furent-ils pas allés	<i>had they not gone away</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne m'en irai-je pas	<i>shall or will I not go away</i>
ne t'en iras-tu pas	<i>shalt or wilt thou not go away</i>
ne s'en ira-t-il pas	<i>shall or will he not go away</i>
ne nous en irons-nous pas	<i>shall or will we not go away</i>
ne vous en irez-vous pas	<i>shall or will you not go away</i>
ne s'en iront-ils pas	<i>shall or will they not go away</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

Ne m'en serai-je pas allé	<i>shall or will I not have</i>	} <i>gone away</i>
ne t'en seras-tu pas allé	<i>shalt or wilt thou not have</i>	
ne s'en sera-t-il pas allé	<i>shall or will he not have</i>	
ne nous en serons-nous pas allés	<i>shall or will we not have</i>	
ne vous en serez-vous pas allés	<i>shall or will you not have</i>	
ne s'en seront-ils pas allés	<i>shall or will they not have</i>	

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne m'en irais-je pas	<i>should, would, could, or might I</i>	} <i>not go away</i>
ne t'en irais-tu pas	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou</i>	
ne s'en irait-il pas	<i>should, would, could, or might he</i>	
ne nous en irions-nous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might we</i>	
ne vous en iriez-vous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might you</i>	
ne s'en iraient-ils pas	<i>should, would, could, or might they</i>	

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present.

Ne m'en serais-je pas allé,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne m'en fusst-je pas allé	<i>or might I not have gone away</i>
ne t'en serais-tu pas allé,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or ne t'en fusses-tu pas allé	<i>or mightst thou not have gone away</i>
ne s'en serait-il pas allé,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne s'en fût-il pas allé	<i>or might he not have gone away</i>
ne nous en serions-nous pas allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne nous en fussions-nous pas allés	<i>or might we not have gone away</i>
ne vous en seriez-vous pas allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne vous en fussiez-vous pas allés	<i>or might you not have gone away</i>
ne s'en seraient-ils pas allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne s'en fussent-ils pas allés	<i>or might they not have gone away</i>

IRREGULAR VERBS are those, which differ in the variations of some of their tenses and persons, from the verbs which serve as models to the four regular conjugations.

However great the irregularity of a verb may be, its irregularities never occur but in the simple tenses; the compound are always regular, and consequently conjugated as the compound tenses of the verbs given as models of the four regular conjugations.

DEFECTIVE VERBS, are those, which are not employed in all tenses or persons.

UNIPERSONAL VERBS, or, as commonly called IMPERSONAL VERBS, are those, which are only employed in the third person singular, as *IL IMPORTE, it matters; IL PLEUT, it rains, &c.*

ALLER to go.

-A- Aller.	-C- Allant.	-E- Allé.
-F- Je vais, nous allons,	tu vas, vous allez,	il va, ils vont.
-H- J'allais, nous allions,	tu allais, vous alliez,	il allait, ils allaient.
-J- J'allai, nous allâmes,	tu allas, vous allâtes,	il alla, ils allèrent.
-L- J'irai, nous irons,	tu iras, vous irez,	il ira, ils iront.
-N- J'irais, nous irions,	tu irais, vous iriez,	il irait, ils iraient.
-P- allons,	vs, allez,	qu'il aille, qu'ils aillent.
-Q- Que j'aïlle, que nous allions,	que tu aille, que vous alliez,	qu'il aille, qu'ils aillent.
-S- Que j'allasse, que nous allussions,	que tu allasses, que vous allassiez,	qu'il allât, qu'ils allassent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with ÊTRE, to be.

There is a very common error prevalent in France, even among pretty well informed people, in the application of the Compound Tenses of the above verb ALLER, to go; people are very liable to use the Compound Tenses *Etre allé, je suis allé, tu es allé, il est allé, &c.* instead of using the Compound Tenses of ÊTRE, to be; *avoir été, j'ai été, tu as été, il a été, &c.*

The general rule to follow is, that, whenever the return from the place mentioned, has not taken place, *être allé, je suis allé, tu es allé, il est allé, &c.* must be used; for instance—*Jean est allé à l'école ce matin*, John has gone to school this morning; means that John has gone to school, and has not yet returned.

Whenever the return from the place mentioned, has taken place, *Avoir été, j'ai été, tu as été, il a été, &c.* must be used, for instance—*Jean a été à l'école ce matin*, John has been to school this morning; means that John has been to school and has returned, or at least has left the school.

The following mode of expression, *I will come and see you—Je viendrai vous voir*; is frequently erroneously used in English, instead of *I will go and see you—J'irai vous voir*. *VENIR*, *to come*, must be used in the sense of coming again to the place where the person speaking is; and *ALLER*, *to go*, in the sense of going from the place where one is, to any other place; for instance—being at a person's house, I must say, *Je viendrai vous voir demain*—I will come and see you to-morrow; but being at any place out of the house of the person to whom I speak, I must say, *J'irai vous voir demain*—I will go and see you to-morrow. In French his distinction must absolutely be made.

S'EN ALLER, *to go away*, is conjugated, page 112.

ENVOYER *to send.*

-A- Envoyer.	-C- Envoyant.	-E- Envoyé.
-F- J'envoie, nous envoyons,	tu envoies, vous envoyez,	il envoie, ils envoient.
-H- J'envoyais, nous envoyions,	tu envoyais, vous envoyiez,	il envoyait, ils envoyaient.
-J- J'envoyai, nous envoyâmes,	tu envoyas, vous envoyâtes,	il envoya, ils envoyèrent.
-L- J'enverrai, nous enverrons,	tu enverras, vous enverrez,	il enverra, ils enverront.
-N- J'enverrais, nous enverrions,	tu enverrais, vous enverriez,	il enverrait, ils enverraient.
-R- envoies, envoyez,	envoie, envoyez,	qu'il envoie, qu'ils envoient.
-Q- Que j'envoie, que nous envoyions,	que tu envoies, que vous envoyiez,	qu'il envoie, qu'ils envoient.
-S- Que j'envoyasse, que nous envoyassions,	que tu envoyasses, que vous envoyassiez,	qu'il envoyât, qu'ils envoyassent.

Conjugate after the same manner—*RENOYER*, *to send back*.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *AVOIR*, *to have*.

Defective and Unipersonal Verbs of the First Conjugation.

The following verbs are conjugated as *PARLER*, *to speak*; but are employed, at the third persons singular only.

NEIGER *to snow.*

-A- Neiger	<i>to snow.</i>	-E- Avoir neigé	<i>to have snowed.</i>
-C- Neigeant	<i>snowing.</i>	-D- Ayant neigé	<i>having snowed.</i>
		-E- Neigé	<i>snowed.</i>
-F- Il neige	<i>it snows, it does snow, it is snowing.</i>		
-G- Il a neigé	<i>it has snowed, it did snow, it has been snowing.</i>		
-H- Il neigeait	<i>it snowed, it did snow, it was snowing.</i>		

-I- Il avait neigé	it had snowed or had been snowing.
-J- Il neigea	it snowed or did snow.
-K- Il eut neigé	it had snowed.
-L- Il neigera	it will snow
-M- Il aura neigé	it will have snowed.
-N- Il neigerait	it should, would, could, or might snow
-O- Il aurait neigé, or il eût neigé	} it should, would, could, or might have snowed
-Q- Qu'il neige	
-R- Qu'il ait neigé	that it may snow.
-S- Qu'il neigeât	that it may have snowed.
-T- Qu'il eût neigé	that it might snow.
	that it might have snowed.

See the verb *PARLER*, to speak, page 38, and conjugate like it, the above verb *Negatively*, *Interrogatively*, and *Negatively and Interrogatively*; in the third person singular of every tense.

Conjugate after the same manner, the following verbs.

Il arrive	it happens.	Il grêle	it hails.
Il bruine	it drizzles.	Il grésille	it rimes.
Il dégèle	it thaws.	Il importe	it matters.
Il éclaircît	it lightens.	Il résulte	it follows.
Il gèle	it freezes.	Il tonne	it thunders.

Irregular, Defective, and Unipersonal Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

ACQUÉRIR *to acquire.*

-A- Acquérir.	-O- Acquérant.	-E- Acquis.
-F- J'acquiers, nous acquérons,	tu acquiers, vous acquérez,	il acquiert, ils acquièrent.
-H- J'acquérerais, nous acquérions,	tu acquérerais, vous acquériez,	il acquerrait, ils acquerraient.
-J- J'acquis, nous acquîmes,	tu acquis, vous acquîtes,	il acquit, ils acquirent.
-L- J'acquerrai, nous acquerrons,	tu acquerras, vous acquerrez,	il acquerra, ils acquerront.
-N- J'acquerrais, nous acquerions,	tu acquerrais, vous acquerriez,	il acquerrait, ils acquerraient.
-P- acquérons,	acquiers, acquérez,	qu'il acquière, qu'ils acquièrent.
-Q- Que j'acquière, que nous acquérions,	que tu acquières, que vous acquériez,	qu'il acquière, qu'ils acquièrent.
-S- Que j'acquiesse, que nous acquissions,	que tu acquiesse, que vous acquissiez,	qu'il acquit, qu'ils acquissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *Avoir*, to have.

Conjugated after the same manner—

Requérir	to require.	S'enquérir	to inquire.
Conquérir	to conquer	Quérir	to fetch.
Reconquérir	to conquer again.		

Conquérir, to conquer, (*defective*) only used in -A- the present of the infinitive, in -J- the preterit definite, in -S- the imperfect of the subjunctive, and in the compound tenses.

Reconquérir, to conquer again, (*defective*) chiefly used in -X- the past participle.

S'enquérir, to inquire, (*defective*) very little used, except in -A- the present of the infinitive, and in the compound tenses.

Quérir, to fetch, (*defective*) is only used in -A- the present of the infinitive, with the verbs VENIR to come, ALLER to go, and ENVOYER to send, as *il est venu quérir Jean*—he has come to fetch John; *allez me quérir Jean*—go and fetch me John; *j'ai envoyé quérir Jean*—I have sent for John; this verb is only used in common conversation.

ASSAILLIR to assault.

-A- Assaillir.	-C- Assaillant,	-X- Assailli.
-P- J'assaille, nous assaillons,	tu assailles, vous assaillez,	il assaille, ils assaillent.
-H- J'assaillais, nous assaillions,	tu assaillais, vous assailliez,	il assaillait, ils assaillaient,
-J- J'assaillis, nous assaillîmes,	tu assaillis, vous assaillîtes,	il assaillit, ils assaillirent.
-L- J'assaillirai, nous assaillirons,	tu assailliras, vous assaillirez,	il assaillira, ils assailliront.
-N- J'assaillirais, nous assaillirions,	tu assaillirais, vous assailliriez,	il assaillirait, ils assailliraient.
-R- assaillons,	assaille, assaillez,	qu'il assaille, qu'ils assaillent
-Q- Que j'assaille, que nous assaillions,	que tu assailles que vous assailliez,	qu'il assaille, qu'ils assaillent.
-S- Que j'assaillisse, que nous assaillissions,	que tu assaillisses, que vous assaillissiez,	qu'il assaillît, qu'ils assaillissent

Conjugated after the same manner, TRESSAILLIR, to start, to leap for.

The compound tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, to have.

BOUILLIR to boil.

-A- Bouillir.	-C- Bouillant,	-X- Bouilli.
-P- Je bous, nous bouillons,	tu bous, vous bouillez,	il bout, ils bouillent.
-H- Je bouillais, nous bouillions,	tu bouillais, vous bouilliez,	il bouillait, ils bouillaient.

-J- Je bouillis, nous bouillimes,	tu bouillis, vous bouillites,	il bouillit, ils bouillirent.
-L- Je bouillirai, nous bouillirons,	tu bouilliras, vous bouillirez	il bouillira, ils bouilliront.
-N- Je bouillirais, nous bouillirions,	tu bouillirais, vous bouilliriez,	il bouillirait, ils bouilliraient.
-P- bouillons, bouillez,	bous, bouillez,	qu'il bouille, qu'ils bouillent.
-Q- Que je bouille, que nous bouillions,	que tu bouilles, que vous bouilliez,	qu'il bouille, qu'ils bouillent.
-S- Que je bouillisse, que nous bouillions,	que tu bouillisses. que vous bouillissiez,	qu'il bouillît, qu'ils bouillissent.

Conjugate after the same manner, *ÉBOUILLIR*, *to boil away*;
REBOUILLIR, *to boil again*.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *Avoir*, *to have*.

The above verbs are but seldom employed in any persons, except the third person singular and plural of their different tenses, simple and compound—as *l'eau bout*—the water boils; *les pois ont bouilli*—the peas have boiled, &c. If any other person of these verbs is wanting, the verb *FAIRE*, *to make*, is used with the present of the infinitive *BOUILLIR*, *ÉBOUILLIR*, or *REBOUILLIR*, which is put after—thus we say, *je fais bouillir*—I boil; *je ferai bouillir*—I shall boil, &c.

COURIR *to run*.

-A- Courir.	-C- Courant,	-X- Couru.
-F- Je cours, nous courons,	tu cours, vous courez,	il court, ils courent.
-H- Je courais, nous courions,	tu courais, vous couriez,	il courait, ils couraient.
-J- Je courus, nous courûmes,	tu courus, vous courûtes,	il courut, ils coururent.
-L- Je courrai, nous courrons,	tu courras, vous courrez,	il courra, ils courront.
-N- Je courrais, nous courrions,	tu courrais, vous courriez,	il courrait, ils courraient.
-P- courons, courez,	cours, courez,	qu'il coure, qu'ils courent.
-Q- Que je coure, que nous courions,	que tu coures, que vous couriez,	qu'il coure, qu'ils courent.
-S- Que je courusse, que nous courussions,	que tu courusses, que vous courussiez,	qu'il courût, qu'ils courussent.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Accourir,	<i>to run to.</i>	Parcourir,	<i>to run over.</i>
Concourir,	<i>to concur.</i>	Recourir,	<i>to have recourse.</i>
Discourir,	<i>to discourse.</i>	Secourir,	<i>to succour, to help.</i>
Encourir,	<i>to incur.</i>		

The Compound Tenses, of the above verbs, are conjugated with *Avoir*, *to have*; those of *Accourir*, *to run to*, are also sometimes conjugated with *Etre*, *to be*.

CUEILLIR *to gather.*

-A- Cueillir.	-C- Cueillant,	-X- Cueilli.
-P- Je cueille, nous cueillons,	tu cueilles, vous cueillez.	il cueille, ils cueillent.
-H- Je cueillais, nous cueillions,	tu cueillais, vous cueilliez.	il cueillait, ils cueillaient.
-J- Je cueillis, nous cueillîmes,	tu cueillis, vous cueillîtes.	il cueillit, ils cueillirent.
-L- Je cueillerai, nous cueillerons,	tu cueilleras, vous cueillerez.	il cueillera, ils cueilleront.
-N- Je cueillerais, nous cueillerions,	tu cueillerais, vous cueilleriez.	il cueillerait, ils cueilleraient.
-R- cueillons,	cueille, cueillez.	qu'il cueille, qu'ils cueillent.
-Q- Que je cueille, que nous cueillions,	que tu cueilles, que vous cueilliez.	qu'il cueille, qu'ils cueillent.
-S- Que je cueillisse, que nous cueissions,	que tu cueillisses, que vous cueissiez.	qu'il cueillit, qu'ils cueillissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *Avoir*, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner—

Accueillir, *to welcome.* | Recueillir, *to gather, to reap*

DORMIR *to sleep.*

-A- Dormir.	-C- Dormant.	-X- Dormi.
-P- Je dors, nous dormons,	tu dors, vous dormez,	il dort, ils dorment.
-H- Je dormais, nous dormions,	tu dormais, vous dormiez,	il dormait, ils dormaient.
-J- Je dormis, nous dormîmes,	tu dormis, vous dormîtes,	il dormit, ils dormirent.
-L- Je dormirai, nous dormirons,	tu dormiras, vous dormirez,	il dormira, ils dormiront.
-N- Je dormirais, nous dormirions,	tu dormirais, vous dormiriez,	il dormirait, ils dormiraient.

-P- dormons,	dors, dormez,	qu'il dorme, qu'ils dorment.
-Q- Que je dorme, que nous dormions,	que tu dormes, que vous dormiez,	qu'il dorme, qu'ils dorment.
-S- Que je dormisse, que nous dormissions,	que tu dormisses, que vous dormissiez,	qu'il dormît, qu'ils dormissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*

Conjugate after the same manner—

Endormir, *to lull asleep.* | Redormir, *to sleep again.*
S'endormir, *to fall asleep.* | Se rendormir, *to fall asleep again.*

The Compound Tenses of S'ENDORMIR, and SE RENDORMIR, are conjugated with ÊTRE, *to be*, as all pronominal verbs are.

FAILLIR *to fail*

-A- Faillir,	-C- Faillant.	-E- Failli.
-J- Je faillis, nous faillîmes,	tu faillis, vous faillîtes,	il faillit, ils faillirent.

This verb is *defective*, and only used in the above tenses, and in all the compound tenses, which are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

FLEURIR *to blossom, to flourish.*

This verb is regular and conjugated like FINIR, when speaking of plants and flowers; but when speaking of the prosperity of a kingdom, or of a town, -c- the participle present, is *florissant*; and -H- the imperfect of the Indicative, *je florissais, tu florissais, &c.*

REFLEURIR, *to blossom, or flourish again*, follows the same rule.

FUIR *to fly.*

-A- Fuir.	-C- Fuyant.	-E- Fui.
-F- Je fuis, nous fuyons,	tu fuis, vous fuyez,	il fuit, ils fuient.
-H- Je fuyais, nous fuyions,	tu fuyais, vous fuyiez,	il fuyait, ils fuyaient.
-J- Je fuis, nous fûmes,	tu fuis, vous fûtes,	il fuit, ils fuirent.
-L- Je fuirai, nous fuirons,	tu fuiras, vous fuirez,	il fuira, ils fuiront.
-N- Je fuirais, nous fuirions,	tu fuirais, vous fuiriez,	il fuirait, ils fuiraient.
-P- fuyons,	fuis, fuyez,	qu'il fuie, qu'ils fuient.

-2- Que je fuie,	que tu fuies,	qu'il fuie,
que nous fuyions,	que vous fuyiez,	qu'ils fuient.
-3- Que je fuisse,	que tu fusses,	qu'il fût,
que nous fuissions,	que vous fussiez,	qu'ils fussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner, S'ENFUIR, *to run away*.

GÉSIR *to lie.*

This verb, (*defective*) which formerly signified *to be lying down* is no longer in use; we however, say sometimes, *il git; ci-git*, here lies, is the common form by which an epitaph begins.

HAÏR *to hate.*

This verb is regular, and conjugated like FINIR, except in the first three persons singular of -r- the present of the indicative, *Je hais*, I hate; *tu hais*, thou hatest; *il hait*, he hates; and in the second person singular of -r- the imperative, *hais*, hate.

A diæresis (·) is required over the i in all tenses and persons, except in those above mentioned; this diæresis is to cause the *a* and *i* to be pronounced as two syllables.

MOURIR *to die.*

-A- Mourir.	-C- Mourant.	-X- Mort.
-r- Je meurs,	tu meurs,	il meurt,
nous mourons	vous mourez,	ils meurent.
-H- Je mourais,	tù mourais,	il mourait,
nous mourions,	vous mouriez,	ils mouraient.
-J- Je mourus,	tu mourus,	il mourut,
nous mourûmes,	vous mourûtes,	ils moururent.
-L- Je mourrai,	tu mourras,	il mourra,
nous mourrons,	vous mourrez,	ils mourront.
-N- Je mourrais,	tu mourrais,	il mourrait,
nous mourrions,	vous mourriez,	ils mourraient.
-r- mourons,	meurs,	qu'il meure,
	mourez,	qu'ils meurent.
q- Que je meure,	que tu meures,	qu'il meure,
que nous mourions,	quo vous mouriez,	qu'ils meurent.
-s- Que je mourusse,	que tu mourusses,	qu'il mourût,
que nous mourussions,	que vous mourussiez,	qu'ils mourussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with ÊTRE, *to be*.

Conjugated after the same manner, SE MOURIR, *to be dying*

OUIR *to hear.*

This verb, (*defective*) can only be used in -A- the present of the infinitive, *ouïr*, to hear; in -J- the preterit definite, *j'ouïs*, I heard; *il ouït*, he heard; in -S- the imperfect of the subjunctive, *que j'ouïsse*, that I might hear; *qu'il ouït*, that he might hear; and in its compound tenses, which are formed with the simple tenses of Avoir, *to have*, and its past participle *ouï*, as *j'ai ouï*, I have heard, *tu as ouï*, &c.

OUVRIR *to open.*

A- Ouvrir.	C- Ouvrant.	E- Ouvert.
-F- J'ouv ^{re} , nous ouv ^{rons} ,	tu ouv ^{res} , vous ouv ^{rez} ,	il ouv ^{re} , ils ouv ^{rent} .
-H- J'ouv ^{rais} , nous ouv ^{rions} ,	tu ouv ^{rais} , vous ouv ^{riez} ,	il ouv ^{rait} , ils ouv ^{raient} .
-J- J'ouv ^{ris} , nous ouv ^{rimes} ,	tu ouv ^{ris} , vous ouv ^{rîtes} ,	il ouv ^{rit} , ils ouv ^{rirent} .
-L- J'ouv ^{rirai} , nous ouv ^{rirons} ,	tu ouv ^{riras} , vous ouv ^{rirez} ,	il ouv ^{rira} , ils ouv ^{riront} .
-N- J'ouv ^{rirais} , nous ouv ^{ririons} ,	tu ouv ^{rirais} , vous ouv ^{ririez} ,	il ouv ^{rirait} , ils ouv ^{riraient} .
-P- ouv ^{rons} ,	ouv ^{re} , ouv ^{rez} ,	qu'il ouv ^{re} , qu'ils ouv ^{rent} .
-Q- Que j'ouv ^{re} , que nous ouv ^{rions} ,	que tu ouv ^{res} , que vous ouv ^{riez} ,	qu'il ouv ^{re} , qu'ils ouv ^{rent} .
-S- Que j'ouv ^{risse} , que nous ouv ^{rissions} ,	que tu ouv ^{risses} , que vous ouv ^{rissiez} ,	qu'il ouv ^{rit} , qu'ils ouv ^{rissent} .

Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner—.

Rouv ^{rir} , <i>to open again.</i>	Découv ^{rir} , <i>to discover.</i>
Entr'ouv ^{rir} , <i>to half open.</i>	Off ^{rir} , <i>to offer.</i>
Couv ^{rir} , <i>to cover.</i>	Mésoff ^{rir} , <i>to underbid</i>
Recouv ^{rir} , <i>to cover again.</i>	Souff ^{rir} <i>to suffer.</i>

SENTIR *to feel.*

A- Sentir.	C- Sentant.	E- Sent i.
-F- Je sen ^s , nous sen ^{tons} ,	tu sen ^s , vous sen ^{tez} .	il sen ^t , ils sen ^{tent} .
-H- Je sen ^{tais} , nous sen ^{tions} .	tu sen ^{tais} , vous sen ^{tiez} ,	il sen ^{tait} , ils sen ^{taient} .
-J- Je sen ^{tis} , nous sen ^{tîmes} ,	tu sen ^{tis} , vous sen ^{tîtes} ,	il sen ^{tit} , ils sen ^{tirent} .

-C- Je <i>sen tirai</i> , nous <i>sen tirons</i> ,	tu <i>sen tiras</i> , vous <i>sen tires</i> ,	il <i>sen tira</i> . ils <i>sen tiront</i> ,
-N- Je <i>sen tirais</i> , nous <i>sen tirions</i> ,	tu <i>sen tirais</i> , vous <i>sen tiriez</i> ,	il <i>sen tirait</i> , ils <i>sen tiraient</i> .
-P- sen <i>tons</i> ,	sen <i>s</i> , sen <i>tes</i> ,	qu'il <i>sen te</i> , qu'ils <i>sen tent</i> .
-Q- Quo je <i>sen te</i> , que nous <i>sen tions</i> ,	que tu <i>sen tes</i> , que vous <i>sen tiez</i> ,	qu'il <i>sen te</i> , qu'ils <i>sen tent</i> .
-S- Que je <i>sen tisse</i> , que nous <i>sen tissions</i> ,	que tu <i>sen tisses</i> , que vous <i>sen tissiez</i> ,	qu'il <i>sen til</i> , qu'ils <i>sen tissent</i> .

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Consen <i>tir</i> , <i>to consent, to agree</i> .	Se ressen <i>tir</i> , <i>to feel still</i> .
Pressen <i>tir</i> , <i>to foresee</i> .	Se repen <i>tir</i> , <i>to repent</i> .
Ressen <i>tir</i> , <i>to resent, to feel still</i> .	
Men <i>tir</i> , <i>to lie</i> .	Par <i>tir</i> , <i>to set out, to depart</i> .
Démen <i>tir</i> , <i>to give the lie, to be-</i> [<i>lie, to contradict</i>].	Repar <i>tir</i> , <i>to set out again</i> .
	Sor <i>tir</i> , <i>to go out</i> .
Repar <i>tir</i> , <i>to reply</i> .	Ressor <i>tir</i> , <i>to go out again</i> .

The Compound Tenses of the first six of the above verbs, are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Those of SE RESSENTIR and SE REPENTIR, as all other pronomi-
nal verbs, are conjugated with ETRE, *to be*.

And those of PARTIR, REPARTIR, SORTIR, and RESSORTIR, some-
times with AVOIR, sometimes with ETRE.

SERVIR *to serve*

-A- Servir.	-C- Servant.	-E- Servi.
-P- Je <i>ser s</i> , nous <i>ser vons</i> ,	tu <i>ser s</i> , vous <i>ser rez</i> ,	il <i>ser t</i> , ils <i>ser vent</i> .
-N- Je <i>ser vais</i> , nous <i>ser vions</i> ,	tu <i>ser vais</i> , vous <i>ser viez</i> ,	il <i>ser vait</i> , ils <i>ser vaient</i> .
-J- Je <i>ser vis</i> , nous <i>ser vîmes</i> ,	tu <i>ser vis</i> , vous <i>ser vîtes</i> ,	il <i>ser vit</i> , ils <i>ser virent</i> .
-L- Je <i>servirai</i> , nous <i>servirons</i> ,	tu <i>ser viras</i> , vous <i>ser virez</i> ,	il <i>ser vira</i> , ils <i>serviront</i> .
-N- Je <i>servirais</i> , nous <i>servirions</i> ,	tu <i>servirais</i> , vous <i>serviriez</i> ,	il <i>servirait</i> , ils <i>serviraient</i> .
-P- ser vons,	ser s, ser rez,	qu'il <i>ser re</i> , qu'ils <i>ser vent</i> .

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-a- Que je serve,	que tu serves,	qu'il serve,
que nous servions,	que vous serviez,	qu'ils servent,
-s- Que je servisse,	que tu servisses,	qu'il servît,
que nous servissions,	que vous servissiez,	qu'ils servissent.

Conjugated after the same manner—

Desser vir, *to clear a table, to do an ill office to somebody.*
 Se ser vir, *to make use, to use.*

The Compound Tenses of SERVIR and DESSEVRIR, are conjugated with AVOIR; those of SE SERVIR, with ÊTRE.

ASSERVIR, *to subject*, is regular, and conjugated like FINIR.

TENIR *to hold.*

-A- Tenir.	-C- Tenant.	-E- Tenu
-p- Je tiens, nous tenons,	tu tiens, vous tenez,	il tient, ils tiennent.
-n- Je tenais, nous tenions,	tu tenais, vous teniez,	il tenait, ils tenaient.
-j- Je tins, nous tinmes,	tu tins, vous tintes,	il tint, ils tinrent.
-l- Je tiendrai, nous tiendrons,	tu tiendras, vous tiendrez,	il tiendra, ils tiendront.
-x- Je tiendrais, nous tiendrions,	tu tiendrais, vous tiendriez,	il tiendrait, ils tiendraient.
-t- t enons,	t iens, t enez,	qu'il tienne, qu'ils tiennent.
-q- Que je tienne, que nous tenions,	que tu tiennes, que vous teniez,	qu'il tienne, qu'ils tiennent.
-s- Que je tinsse, que nous tinssions,	que tu tinsses, que vous tinssiez,	qu'il tint, qu'ils tinssent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have.*

Conjugate after the same manner—

*Appartenir, <i>to belong.</i>	Disconv enir, <i>to disagree.</i>
Av enir, <i>to happen.</i>	*Entret enir, <i>to entertain.</i>
*Circonv enir, <i>to circumvent.</i>	Interv enir, <i>to intervene.</i>
*Cont enir, <i>to contain.</i>	*Maintenir, <i>to maintain.</i>
*Contrevenir, <i>to contravene.</i>	Mésav enir, <i>to succeed ill.</i>
Conv enir, <i>to agree, to suit.</i>	*Obt enir, <i>to obtain.</i>
*Déprév enir, <i>to unprepossess.</i>	Parv enir, <i>to attain.</i>
*Dét enir, <i>to detain.</i>	*Prév enir, <i>to prevent, to inform.</i>
Dev enir, <i>to become.</i>	Prov enir, <i>to proceed from.</i>

Redevenir, to become again.

***Retenir**, to retain.

Revénir, to come again,
[to come back.]

S'abstenir, to abstain.

***Soutenir**, to sustain, to support.

Se ressouvenir, to recollect.

Se souvenir, to remember.

***Subvenir**, to relieve.

Survénir, to come unexpectedly.

Vénir, to come.

Those of the above verbs, which are marked with an asterisk (*), are conjugated in their compound tenses, with **Avoir**, to have, and the others, with **Etre**, to be.

AVENIR, to happen, is only used in the third person singular, of the present of the indicative, as *s'il avient*, if it happens.

PROVENIR, to proceed from, is employed in its third persons singular, and plural; as *cela provient de*, that proceeds from; *Tous ses malheurs proviennent de*, &c. all his misfortunes proceed from, &c.

VÊTIR to clothe.

-A- Vêtir.

-P- Je vêts,
nous vêt^{ons},

-H- Je vêt^{ais},
nous vêt^{ions},

-J- Je vêt^{is},
nous vêt^{imes},

-L- Je vêt^{irai},
nous vêt^{irons},

-N- Je vêt^{irais},
nous vêt^{irions},

-R- vêt^{ons},

-Q- Que je vêt^e,
que nous vêt^{ions},

-S- Que je vêt^{isse},
que nous vêt^{issions},

-C- Vêtant.

tu vêt^s,
vous vêt^{ez},

tu vêt^{ais},
vous vêt^{iez},

tu vêt^{is},
vous vêt^{îtes},

tu vêt^{iras},
vous vêt^{irez},

tu vêt^{irais},
vous vêt^{iriez},

vêt^s,
vêt^{ez},

que tu vêt^{es},
que vous vêt^{iez},

que tu vêt^{isses},
que vous vêt^{issiez},

-X- Vêt u.

il vêt^t,
ils vêt^{ent}.

il vêt^{ait},
ils vêt^{aient}.

il vêt^{it},
ils vêt^{irent}.

il vêt^{ira},
ils vêt^{iront}.

il vêt^{irait},
ils vêt^{iraient}.

qu'il vêt^e,
qu'ils vêt^{ent}.

qu'il vêt^e,
qu'ils vêt^{ent}.

qu'il vêt^{it},
qu'il vêt^{issent}.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with **Avoir**, to have.
Conjugated after the same manner—

Revêtir, to clothe.

Dévêtir, to strip, to undress.

Se vêtir, to dress, or clothe one's

Se dévêtir, to divest one's self.

The Compound Tenses of **Se vêtir**, and **Se dévêtir**, are conjugated with **Etre**, to be; as all other pronominal verbs are.

Irregular, Defective, and Unipersonal Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

AVOIR *to have.*

This verb, (*active and auxiliary*) is one of the most irregular. See its conjugation, page 10.

RAVOIR *to have again.*

This verb, (*active and defective*) is only used in -A- the present of the infinitive.

Y AVOIR *there to be.*

This verb, (*unipersonal*) is conjugated, page 20.

S'ASSEOIR *to sit down.*

-A- S'asseoir.	-C- S'asseyant.	-E- Assis
-r- Je m'assieds, nous nous asseyons,	tu t'assieds, vous vous asseyez,	il s'assied, ils s'asseyent, or ils s'assient.
-u- Je m'asseyais, nous nous asseyions,	tu t'asseyais, vous vous asseyiez,	il s'asseyait, ils s'asseyaient.
-s- Je m'assis, nous nous assimes,	tu t'assis, vous vous assîtes,	il s'assit, ils s'assirent.
-L- Je m'asseyerai, or je m'asseierai, or je m'assiérai, nous nous asseyerons, or nous nous asseierons, or nous nous assiérons,	tu t'asseyeras, tu t'asseieras, tu t'assiéras, vous vous asseyerez, vous vous asseierez, vous vous assiérerez,	il s'asseyera, il s'asseiera, il s'assiéra, ils s'asseyeront, ils s'asseieront, ils s'assiéront.
-N- Je m'asseyerais, or je m'asseierais, or je m'assiérerais, nous nous asseyerions, or nous nous asseierions, or nous nous assiérions,	tu t'asseyerais, tu t'asseierais, tu t'assiérerais, vous vous asseyeriez, vous vous asseieriez, vous vous assiériez,	il s'asseyerait, il s'asseierait, il s'assiérerait, ils s'asseyeraient, ils s'asseieraient, ils s'assiéraient.
-r- asseyons-nous,	assieds-toi, asseyez-vous,	qu'il s'asseye, or qu'il s'assie. qu'ils s'asseyent, or qu'ils s'assient.
-Q- Que je m'asseye, or que je m'assoie, que nous nous asseyions,	que tu t'asseyes, or que tu t'assies, que vous vous asseyiez,	qu'il s'asseye, or qu'il s'assie, qu'ils s'asseyent, or qu'ils s'assient.
-S- Que je m'assisse, que nous nous assissions,	que tu t'assisses, que vous vous assissiez,	qu'il s'assit, qu'ils s'assissent.

Conjugated after the same manner, *SE RESSOIR*, *to sit down again*.

The Compound Tenses of these two verbs, are conjugated with *ETRE*, *to be*; as all other pronominal verbs are.

Conjugate after the same manner, without the second pronoun, *me*, *te*, *se*, &c. *ASSEOIR*, *to set*, or *to lay something*, or *somebody down*.

The compound tenses are conjugated with *AVOIR*, *to have*.

The different ways of writing and pronouncing some of the tenses and persons of the above verbs, render them very difficult; particular attention must be paid to their conjugations. Of the three ways of writing and pronouncing, -*L*- the future, and -*N*- the conditional present; I would recommend the third as being the easiest, and I believe the most used.

Some Grammarians have imagined, to do away with the difficulties these verbs offer, even to French people, to conjugate them as follows—

S'ASSOIR *to sit down.*

-A- S'asseoir.	-O- S'asseyant.	-X- Assis.
-P- Je m'assois, nous nous asseyons,	tu t'assois, vous vous asseyez,	il s'assoit, ils s'assoient.
-H- Je m'asseyais, nous nous asseyions,	tu t'asseyais, vous vous asseyiez,	il s'asseyait, ils s'asseyaient.
-J- Je m'assis, nous nous assimes,	tu t'assis, vous vous assîtes,	il s'assit, ils s'assirent.
-L- Je m'assoirai, nous nous assoirons,	tu t'assoiras, vous vous assoirez,	il s'assoira, ils s'assoiront.
-N- Je m'assoirais, nous nous assoirions,	tu t'assoirais, vous vous assoiriez,	il s'assoirait, ils s'assoiraient.
-P- asseyons-nous,	assois-toi, asseyez-vous,	qu'il s'assoie, qu'ils s'assoient.
-Q- Que je m'assoie, que nous nous asseyions,	que tu t'assoies, que vous vous asseyiez,	qu'il s'assoie, qu'ils s'assoient.
-S- que je m'assisse, que nous nous assissions,	que tu t'assisses, que vous vous assissiez,	qu'il s'assît, qu'ils s'assissent.

It is certain that this way of conjugating the above, is much more convenient; and I should like to recommend it; but although much used in some parts of France, it is not yet generally received as correct by most of those of the Old School—who in every country seem to be opposed to every thing that can facilitate knowledge, lest we should now acquire in a *short* time, and with *little* trouble, what has cost them *much* time and *great* trouble.

CHOIR *to fall.*

This verb is not used, except in -*A*- the present of the infinitive

DÉCHOIR to decay.

This verb is seldom used, except in -A- the present of the infinitive, and in its compound tenses, which are conjugated sometimes with **ÊTRE**, sometimes with **AVOIR**.

ECHOIR to fall to, to expire, to be due, to fall due.

This verb is only used in the third person of -R- present of the indicative, *il échoit*, sometimes pronounced *il échét*; in -J- *il échut*; in -L- *il écherra*; in -N- *il écherrait*; in -S- *qu'il échût*, &c. in -A- *échoir*; in -O- *échéant*; in -E- *échu*; and in the compound tenses, which are conjugated sometimes with **AVOIR**, and sometimes with **ÊTRE**.

FALLOIR to be necessary.

-F- Il faut,	<i>it is necessary.</i>
-H- Il fallait,	<i>it was necessary.</i>
-J- Il fallut,	<i>it was necessary.</i>
-L- Il faudra,	<i>it shall or will be necessary.</i>
-N- Il faudrait,	<i>it should, would, could, or might be necessary</i>
-R- (none)	
-Q- Qu'il faille,	<i>that it may be necessary.</i>
-S- Qu'il fallût,	<i>that it might be necessary.</i>

The Compound Tenses of this verb, (*unipersonal and defective*) are formed by the addition of its participle past, *fallu*, to the third person singular of the verb **AVOIR**, as *il a fallu*, it has been necessary, &c.

The expressions, *I must, he must, we must, you must, they must*, &c. are rendered by *il faut* that *I—it must* that *he*, &c. the verb which follows is put in the subjunctive mood, and in the person indicated by the personal pronoun, which is before *must*, in the English; as *I must write—Il faut que j'écrive*; *you must drink—il faut que vous buviez*, &c. we say also, *il me faut écrire, il vous faut boire*.

MOUVOIR to move.

-A- Mouvoir.	-O- Mouvant.	-E- Mu.
-F- Je meus, nous mouvons,	tu meus, vous mouvez,	il mout, ils meuvent.
-H- Je mouvais, nous mouvions,	tu mouvais, vous mouviez,	il mouvait, ils mouvaient.
-J- Je mus, nous mûmes,	tu mus, vous mûtes,	il mut, ils murent.
-L- Je mouvrai, nous mouvrons,	tu mouvras, vous mouvrez,	il mouvra, ils mouvront.

-M- Je mouvais, nous mouvions,	tu mouvais, vous movriez,	il mouvrait, ils mouvraient.
-P- mouvons,	meus, mouvez,	qu'il meuve, qu'ils meuvent.
-Q- Que je meuve, que nous mouvions,	que tu meuves, que vous movriez,	qu'il meuve, qu'ils meuvent.
-S- Que je mussé, que nous mussions,	que tu musses, que vous mussiez,	qu'il mût, qu'ils mussent.

This verb is very little used, except in -A- the present of the infinitive.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

The object in giving, here, all its tenses, is to have a model, for—

Emouvoir, <i>to move.</i>		S'émouvoir, <i>to be concerned.</i>
Promouvoir, <i>to promote.</i>		

which are conjugated like it. The compound tenses of *S'émouvoir*, are conjugated with ETRE.

Promouvoir, is only used in -A- the present of the infinitive, and in the compound tenses.

PLEUVOIR *to rain.*

-A- Pleuvoir,	<i>to rain.</i>
-C- Pleuvant,	<i>raining.</i>
-X- Plu,	<i>rained.</i>
-F- Il pleut,	<i>it rains, does rain, or is raining.</i>
-H- Il pleuvait,	<i>it rained, did rain, or was raining.</i>
-J- Il plut,	<i>it rained or did rain.</i>
-L- Il pleuvra,	<i>it will rain.</i>
-N- Il pleuvrait,	<i>it would rain.</i>
-P- (none.)	
-Q- Qu'il pleuve,	<i>that it may rain.</i>
-S- Qu'il plût,	<i>that it might rain.</i>

The compound tenses, of the above *unipersonal* verb, are formed by the addition of -X- its participle passive, *plu*, to the third person singular of the simple tenses of AVOIR; as *il a plu*, it has rained, &c.

POURVOIR *to provide.*

-A- Pourvoir.	-C- Pourvoyant.	-X- Pourvu.
-F- Je pourvois, nous pourvoyons,	tu pourvois, vous pourvoyez,	il pourvoit, ils pourvoient.
-H- Je pourvoyais, nous pourvoyions,	tu pourvoyais, vous pourvoyiez	il pourvoyait, ils pourvoaient.

-J- Je pourvus, nous pourvûmes,	tu pourvus, vous pourvûtes,	il pourvut, ils pourvurent
-L- Je pourvoirai, nous pourvoirons,	tu pourvoiras, vous pourvoirez,	il pourvoira, ils pourvoieront.
-N- Je pourvoirais, nous pourvoirions,	tu pourvoirais, vous pourvoiriez,	il pourvoirait, ils pourvoiraient.
-P- pourvoyons,	pourvois, pourvoyez,	qu'il pourvoie, qu'ils pourvoient.
-Q- Que je pourvoie, que nous pourvoyions,	que tu pourvoies, que vous pourvoyiez,	qu'il pourvoie, qu'ils pourvoient.
-S- Que je pourvusse, que nous pourvussions,	que tu pourvusses, que vous pourvussiez,	qu'il pourvût, qu'ils pourvussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, *to have*.

POUVOIR *to be able.*

-A- Pouvoir.	-O- Pouvant.	-X- Pu.
-P- Je puis <i>or</i> je peux, nous pouvons,	tu peux, vous pouvez,	il peut, ils peuvent.
-H- Je pouvais, nous pouvions,	tu pouvais, vous pouviez,	il pouvait, ils pouvaient.
-J- Je pus, nous pûmes,	tu pus, vous pûtes,	il put, ils purent.
-L- Je pourrai, nous pourrons,	tu pourras, vous pourrez,	il pourra, ils pourront.
-N- Je pourrais, nous pourrions,	tu pourrais, vous pourriez,	il pourrait, ils pourraient.
-P- (none)		
-Q- Que je puisse, que nous puissions,	que tu puisse, que vous puissiez,	qu'il puisse, qu'ils puissent.
-S- Que je pusse, que nous pussions,	que tu pusses, que vous pussiez,	qu'il pût, qu'ils pussent.

Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, *to have*.

SAVOIR *to know.*

-A- Savoir.	-O- Sachant.	-X- Su.
-P- Je sais, nous savons,	tu sais, vous savez,	il sait, ils savent.
-H- Je savais, nous savions,	tu savais, vous saviez,	il savait, ils savaient.
-J- Je sus, nous sûmes	tu sus, vous sûtes,	il sut, ils surent.

-L- Je saurai, nous saurons,	tu sauras, vous saurez,	il saura, ils sauront.
-N- Je saurais, nous saurions,	tu saurais, vous sauriez,	il saurait, ils sauraient.
-P- sachons, sachez,	sache, sachez,	qu'il sache, qu'ils sachent.
-Q- Que je sache, que nous sachions,	que tu saches, que vous sachiez,	qu'il sache, qu'ils sachent.
-S- Que je susse, que nous sussions,	que tu susses, que vous sussiez,	qu'il sût, qu'ils sussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *Avoir*, *to have*.

Savoir, *to know*; must not be confounded with *Connaitre*, *to know*. *Connaitre*, is mostly used, in the sense of, *to be acquainted with*; and *Savoir*, in other circumstances.

SEJOIR

to fit, to become, to fit well.

-A- Sejoir.	-C- Seyant.	-E- Sis.
-E- Il sied,	<i>it fits.</i>	ils sièent, <i>they fit.</i>
-H- Il seyait,	<i>it fitted.</i>	ils seyaient, <i>they fitted.</i>
-J- (none)		
-L- Il siéra,	<i>it will fit.</i>	ils siéront, <i>they will fit.</i>
-N- Il siérait,	<i>it would fit.</i>	ils siéraient, <i>they would fit.</i>
-P- (none)		
-Q- Qu'il siée,	<i>that it may fit.</i>	qu'ils sièent, <i>that they may fit.</i>
-S- (none)		

This verb, which is only employed in the third person of the singular, and of the plural, of some tenses, has no compound tenses.

SURSEJOIR

to reprieve, to put off

This verb is seldom used, except in -A- the present infinitive.

VALOIR

to be worth.

-A- Valoir.	-C- Valant.	-E- Valu.
-P- Je vauz, nous valons,	tu vauz, vous valez,	il vaut, ils valent.
-N- Je valais, nous valions,	tu valais, vous valez,	il valait, ils valaient.
-J- Je valus, nous valûmes,	tu valus, vous valûtes,	il valut, ils valurent.

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-L- Je vaudrai, nous vaudrons,	tu vaudras, vous vaudrez,	il vaudra, ils vaudront.
-N- Je vaudrais, nous vaudrions,	tu vaudrais, vous vaudriez,	il vaudrait, ils vaudraient.
-P- valons,	vaux, valez,	qu'il vaille, qu'ils valent.
-Q- Que je vaille, que nous valions,	que tu vailles, que vous valiez,	qu'il vaille, qu'ils valent.
-S- Que je valusse, que nous valussions,	que tu valusses, que vous valussiez,	qu'il valût, qu'ils valussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, *to have*.
Conjugated after the same manner—

Re valoir, *to return like for like*. | Pré valoir, *to prevail*.
Equi valoir, *to be equivalent*.

This last, makes in -q- the subjunctive, *que je prévale, que tu prévales, qu'il prévale, que nous prévalions, que vous prévaliez, qu'ils prévalent*.

VOIR *to see*.

-A- Voir.	-O- Voyant.	-E- Vu.
-P- Je vois, nous voyons,	tu vois, vous voyez,	il voit, ils voient.
-N- Je voyais, nous voyions,	tu voyais, vous voyiez,	il voyait, ils voyaient.
-J- Je vis, nous vîmes,	tu vis, vous vîtes,	il vit, ils virent.
-L- Je verrai, nous verrons,	tu verras, vous verrez,	il verra, ils verront.
-N- Je verrais, nous verrions,	tu verrais, vous verriez,	il verrait, ils verraient.
-P- voyons,	vois, voyez,	qu'il voie, qu'ils voient.
-Q- Que je voie, que nous voyions,	que tu voies, que vous voyiez,	qu'il voie, qu'ils voient.
-S- Quo je visse, que nous vissions,	que tu visses, que vous vissiez,	qu'il vît, qu'ils vissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, *to have*.
Conjugate after the same manner—

Re voir, *to see again*. | Entre voir, *to have a glimpse of*.

PRÉ VOIR *to foresee.*

This verb is conjugated like VOIR, *to see*, except in -L- the future, and in -N- the present of the conditional.

-L- Je prévoirai,	tu prévoiras,	il prévoira,
nous prévoirons,	vous prévoirez,	ils prévoiront.
-N- Je prévoirais,	tu prévoirais,	il prévoirait,
nous prévoirions,	vous prévoiriez,	ils prévoiraient.

VOULOIR *to be willing.*

-A- Vouloir	-C- Voulant,	-E- Voul,
-F- Je veux,	tu veux,	il veut,
nous voulons,	vous voulez,	ils veulent.
-H- Je voulais,	tu voulais,	il voulait,
nous voulions,	vous vouliez,	ils voulaient.
-J- Je voulus,	tu voulus,	il voulut,
nous voulûmes,	vous voulûtes,	ils voulurent.
-L- Je voudrai,	tu voudras,	il voudra,
nous voudrons,	vous voudrez,	ils voudront.
-N- Je voudrais,	tu voudrais,	il voudrait,
nous voudrions,	vous voudriez,	ils voudraient.
-R-	veuillez,	(<i>is the only person</i>)
-Q- Que je veuille,	que tu veuilles,	qu'il veuille,
que nous voulions,	que vous vouliez,	qu'ils veuillent.
-S- Que je voulusse,	que tu voulusses,	qu'il voulût,
que nous voulussions,	que vous voulussiez,	qu'ils voulussent
	with avoir.	

*Irregular, Defective, and Unpersonal Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.*BATTRE *to beat*

-S- Battre.	-O- Battant.	-E- Battu.
-F- Je bats,	tu bats,	'l bat,
nous battons,	vous battez,	ils battent.
-H- Je battais,	tu battais,	il battait,
nous battions,	vous battiez,	ils battaient.
-J- Je battis,	tu battis,	il battit,
nous battîmes,	vous battîtes,	ils battirent.
-L- Je battrai,	tu battras,	il battrà,
nous battons,	vous battrez,	ils battront.

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-N- Je battrais, nous battrions,	tu battrais, vous battriez,	il battrait, ils battraient.
-R- battons, battez,	bats, battoz,	qu'il batte, qu'ils battent.
-Q- Que je batte, que nous battions,	que tu battes, que vous battiez,	qu'il batto, qu'ils battent.
-S- Que je battisse, que nous battissions,	que tu battisses, que vous battissiez,	qu'il battit, qu'ils battissent.

The compound tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

A battre, *to pull down*.

Com battre, *to fight*.

Dé battre, *to debate*.

Ra battre, *to pull down again*,

[*to abate*.

Re battre, *to beat again*.

S'é battre, *to make or be merry*

Se dé battre, *to struggle*.

The compound tenses of *S'ébattre*, and *Se débattre*, are conjugated with ÊTRE, *to be*.

BOIRE

to drink.

-A- Boire.	-C- Buvant.	-S- Bu.
-R- Je bois, nous buvons,	tu bois, vous buvez,	il boit, ils boivent.
-M- Je buvais, nous buvions,	tu buvais, vous buviez,	il buvait, ils buvaient.
-J- Je bus, nous bûmes,	tu bus, vous bûtes,	il but, ils burent.
-L- Je boirai, nous boirons,	tu boiras, vous boirez,	il boira, ils boiront.
-N- Je boirais, nous boirions,	tu boirais, vous boiriez,	il boirait, ils boiraient.
-R- buvons,	bois, buvez,	qu'il boive, qu'ils boivent.
-Q- Que je boive que nous buvions,	que tu boive, que vous buviez,	qu'il boive, qu'ils boivent.
-S- Que je busse, que nous bussions,	que tu bussés, que vous bussiez,	qu'il bût, qu'ils bussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner, RE BOIRE, *to drink again*.

CLORE *to close.*

-A- Clore.	(none)	-E- Clos.
-F- Je clos,	tu clos,	il clot.
-L- Je clorai,	tu cloras,	il clora,
nous clorons,	vous clorez,	ils cloront.
-N- Je clorais,	tu clorais,	il clorait
nous clorions,	vous cloriez,	ils cloraient.

This verb, (*defective*) is only used in the above few tenses, and persons, and in all the compound tenses, which are formed with AVOIR, *to have*. Some write this verb with double *r*

Conjugated after the same manner, EN CLORE, *to enclose*.

CONCLURE *to conclude*

-A- Conclure.	-C- Concluant.	-E- Conclu.
-F- Je conclus,	tu conclus,	il conclut,
nous concluons,	vous concluez,	ils concluent.
-H- Je conclusais,	tu conclusais,	il concluait,
nous concluions,	vous concluïez,	ils concluiaient.
-J- Je conclus,	tu conclus,	il conclut,
nous conclûmes,	vous conclûtes,	ils conclurent.
-L- Je conclurai,	tu concluras,	il conclura,
nous conclurons,	vous conclurez,	ils concluront.
-N- Je conclurais,	tu conclurais,	il conclurait,
nous conclurions,	vous concluriez,	ils concluraient.
-P- conclus,	concluez,	qu'il conclue,
concluons,	concluez,	qu'ils concluent.
-Q- Que je conclue,	que tu conclues,	qu'il conclue,
que nous concluions,	que vous concluïez,	qu'ils concluent.
-S- Que je conclusse,	que tu conclusses,	qu'il conclût,
que nous conclusions,	que vous conclussiez,	qu'ils conclussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner, EXCLURE, *to exclude*.

CONFIRE *to pickle.*

-A- Confire.	-C- Confisant.	-E- Confît.
-F- Je confis,	tu confis,	il confît,
nous confisons,	vous confisez,	ils confiscru.
-H- Je confisais,	tu confisais,	il confisait,
nous confissions,	vous confissiez,	ils confisaient.

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-J- Je confis, nous confimes,	tu confis, vous confites,	il confit, ils confirent.
-L- Je confirai, nous confirons,	tu confiras, vous confirez,	il confira, ils confiront.
-N- Je confirais, nous confirions,	tu confirais, vous confiriez,	il confirait, ils confiraient.
-P- confisons,	confis, confises,	qu'il confise, qu'ils confissent.
-Q- Que je confise, que nous confisions,	que tu confises, que vous confissiez,	qu'il confise, qu'ils confissent.
-S- Que je confisse, que nous confissions,	que tu confisses, que vous confissiez,	qu'il confît, qu'ils confissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Suffire, *to suffice*. | Circoncire, *to circumcise*.

COUDRE *to sew*

-A- Coudre.	-C- Cousant.	-R- Cousu.
-F- Je couds, nous cousons,	tu couds, vous cousez,	il coud, ils cousent.
-H- Je cousais, nous cousions,	tu cousais, vous cousiez,	il cousait, ils cousaient.
-J- Je coudis, nous coudîmes,	tu coudis, vous coudîtes,	il coudit, ils coudirent.
-L- Je coudrai, nous coudrons,	tu coudras, vous coudrez,	il coudra, ils coudront.
-N- Je coudrais, nous coudrions,	tu coudrais, vous coudriez,	il coudrait, ils coudraient.
-P- cousons,	couds, cousez,	qu'il couse, qu'ils cousent.
-Q- Que je couse, que nous cousions,	que tu couses que vous cousiez,	qu'il couse, qu'ils cousent.
-S- Que je cousisse, que nous cousissions	que tu cousisses, que vous cousissiez,	qu'il cousît, qu'ils cousissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Dé coudre, *to rip* | Re coudre, *to sew again*.

CROIRE *to believe.*

-A- Croire.	-C- Croyant.	-E- Cru.
-F- Je crois, nous croyons,	tu crois, vous croyez,	il croit, ils croient.
-H- Je croyais, nous croyions,	tu croyais, vous croyiez,	il croyait, ils croyaient.
-J- Je crus, nous crûmes,	tu crus, vous crûtes,	il crut, ils crurent.
-L- Je croirai, nous croirons,	tu croiras, vous croirez,	il croira, ils croiront.
-N- Je croirais, nous croirions,	tu croirais, vous croiriez,	il croirait, ils croiraient.
-P- croyons,	crois, croyez,	qu'il croie, qu'ils croient.
-Q- Que je croie, que nous croyions,	que tu croies, que vous croyiez,	qu'il croie, qu'ils croient.
-S- Que je crusse, que nous crussions,	que tu crusses, que vous crussiez,	qu'il crût, qu'ils crussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Accroire, *to make one believe, to impose upon one,*

Is only used in -A- the present of the infinitive with the verb *Faire*, which serves as an auxiliary.

CROÎTRE *to grow.*

-A- Croître.	-C- Croissant.	-E- Crû.
-F- Je crois, nous croissons,	tu crois, vous croissez,	il croît, ils croissent.
-H- Je croissais, nous croissions,	tu croissais, vous croissiez,	il croissait, ils croissaient.
-J- Je crûs, nous crûmes,	tu crûs, vous crûtes,	il crût, ils crurent.
-L- Je croîtrai, nous croîtrons,	tu croîtras, vous croîtrez,	il croîtra, ils croîtront.
-N- Je croitrais, nous croîtrions,	tu croitrais, vous croîtriez,	il croîtrait, ils croîtraient.
-P- croissons,	crois, croissez,	qu'il croisse, qu'ils croissent.
-Q- Que je croisse, que nous croissions,	que tu croisses, que vous croissiez,	qu'il croisse, qu'ils croissent.
-S- Que je crûsse, que nous crûssions,	que tu crûsses, que vous crûssiez,	qu'il crût, qu'ils crûssent.

The compound tenses are conjugated sometimes, with AVOIR, sometimes with ETRE; with AVOIR, when it expresses the action of growing, and with ETRE, when it denotes the state in which one is.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Ac croître, *to increase.* | Dé croître, *to decrease.*

DIRE *to say*

-A- Dire.	-C- Disant.	-R- Dit.
-F- Je dis, nous disons,	tu dis, vous dites,	il dit, ils disent.
-H- Je disais, nous disions,	tu disais, vous disiez,	il disait, ils disaient.
-J- Je dis, nous dites,	tu dis, vous dites,	il dit, ils dirent.
-L- Je dirai, nous dirons,	tu diras, vous direz,	il dira, ils diront.
-K- Je dirais, nous dirions,	tu dirais, vous diriez,	il dirait, ils diraient.
-P- disons,	dis, dites,	qu'il dise, qu'ils disent.
-Q- Que je dise, que nous disions,	que tu dises, que vous disiez,	qu'il dise, qu'ils disent.
-S- Que je disse, que nous dissions,	que tu disses, que vous dissiez,	qu'il dit, qu'ils dissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have.*

Conjugate after the same manner, RE DIRE, *to say again.*

The following verbs—

Contre dire, <i>to contradict.</i>	Mé dire, <i>to slander.</i>
Dé dire, <i>to disown.</i>	Pré dire, <i>to foretell.</i>
Inter dire, <i>to interdict.</i>	Se dé dire, <i>to recant.</i>
Mau dire, <i>to curse.</i>	

are also conjugated like DIRE, except in the second person plural of -F- the indicative present, and of -P- the imperative, in which they make

Contre disez	Mau dissez. Mé disez.
Dé disez.	Pré disez.
Inter disez.	Dé disez.

Mau dire, takes two s's in -C-, *maudissant*; in the three persons plural of -F-, *nous maudissons, vous maudissez, ils maudissent*; in all the persons of -H-, *je maudissais, &c.*; in the third person singular, and in the three persons plural, of -R-, *qu'il maudisse, que nous maudissions &c.*; and also in the three persons plural, of -Q-, *que nous maudissions, &c.*; in its other persons and tenses it is conjugated like DIRE.

ÉCLORE

to hatch, to blow, to open.

-A- Éclora.	(none)	-E- Éclos.
-F- Il éclot,		ils éclosent.
-H-	(none)	
-J-	(none)	
-L- Il éclora,		ils écloront.
-N- Il éclectorait,		ils éclectoraient.
-P-	(none)	
-Q- Qu'il éclosse,		qu'ils éclosent.
-S-	(none)	

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*

ÉCRIRE

to write.

-A- Écr ire.	-C- Écr ivant	-E- Écr it.
-F- J'écr is,	tu écr it,	il écr it,
nous écr ivons,	vous écr ives,	ils écr ivent.
-H- J'écr ivais,	tu écr ivais,	il écr ivait,
nous écr ivions,	vous écr iviez,	ils écr ivaient.
-J- J'écr ivis,	tu écr ivis,	il écr ivit,
nous écr ivîmes.	vous écr ivîtes,	ils écr ivirent.
-L- J'écr irai,	tu écr iras,	il écr ira.
nous écr irons,	vous écr irez,	ils écr iront.
-N- J'écr irais,	tu écr irais,	il écr irait,
nous écr irions,	vous écr iriez,	ils écr iraient.
-P-	écr is,	qu'il écr ive,
écr ivons,	écr ives,	qu'ils écr ivent.
-Q- Que j'écr ire,	que tu écr ives,	qu'il écr ive,
que nous écr ivions,	que vous écr iviez,	qu'ils écr ivent.
-S- Que j'écr ivisse,	que tu écr ivisses,	qu'il écr ivît,
que nous écr ivissions,	que vous écr ivissiez,	qu'ils écr ivissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Circonscr ire,	<i>to circumscribe.</i>	Proscr ire,	<i>to proscribe.</i>
Décr ire,	<i>to describe.</i>	Réscr ire,	<i>to write again</i>
Inscr ire,	<i>to inscribe.</i>	Souscr ire,	<i>to subscribe.</i>
Prescr ire,	<i>to prescribe.</i>	Transcr ire,	<i>to transcribe</i>

ÊTRE

to be.

See its conjugation, page 24.

FAIRE *to make, to do, to cause.*

-A- Faire.	-C- Fesant.	-E- Fait.
-F- Je fais, nous faisons,	tu fais, vous faites,	il fait, ils font.
-H- Je faisais, nous fesions,	tu faisais, vous fesiez,	il fesait, ils fesaient.
-J- Je fis, nous fîmes,	tu fis, vous fîtes,	il fit, ils firent
-L- Je ferai, nous ferons,	tu feras, vous ferez,	il fera, ils feront.
-N- Je ferais, nous ferions,	tu ferais, vous feriez,	il ferait, ils feraient
-P- faisons,	fais, faites,	qu'il fasse, qu'ils fassent.
-Q- Que je fasse, que nous fassions,	que tu fasses, que vous fassiez,	qu'il fasse, qu'ils fassent.
-S- Que je fisse, que nous fissions,	que tu fisses, que vous fissiez,	qu'il fît, qu'ils fissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.
Conjugate after the same manner—

Contre faire, <i>to counterfeit,</i> [<i>to mimic.</i>]	Re faire, <i>to do again.</i> Satis faire, <i>to satisfy.</i> Sur faire, <i>to ask too much.</i>
Dé faire, <i>to undo.</i>	
Redé faire, <i>to undo again.</i>	

Observe, that in the spelling of this verb, I have adopted the orthography of most modern writers.

FRIRE *to fry.*

-A- Frire.	(none)	-E- Frit.
-F- Je fris,	tu fris,	il frit.
-L- Je frirai, nous frirons,	tu friiras, vous frirez,	il friira, ils friront.
-N- Je frirais, nous fririers,	tu frirais, vous fririez,	il frirait, ils friraient.
-P-	fris,	

This verb, (*defective*) is only used in the above few persons and tenses, and in all the compound tenses, which are formed with AVOIR.

To supply the persons and tenses which are wanting, we use the different tenses of FAIRE, *to make*, with the infinitive present of FRIRE; as *nous faisons frire, vous faites frire, ils font frire, &c.*

JOINDRE *to join.*

-A- Joi ndre.	-O- Joi gnant.	-E- Joi nt.
-P- Je joi ns, nous joi gnons,	tu joi ns, vous joi gnez,	il joi nt, ils joi gnent.
-H- Je joi gnais, nous joi gnions,	tu joi gnais, vous joi gnies,	il joi gnait, ils joi gnaient.
-J- Je joi gnis, nous joi gnîmes,	tu joi gnis, vous joi gnîtes,	il joi gnit, ils joi gnirent.
-L- Je joi ndrai, nous joi ndrâmes,	tu joi ndras, vous joi ndrez,	il joi ndra, ils joi ndront.
-N- Je joi ndrais, nous joi ndrions,	tu joi ndrais, vous joi ndriez,	il joi ndrait, ils joi ndraient.
-R- joi gnons,	joi ns, joi gnez,	qu'il joi gne, qu'ils joi gnent.
-Q- Que je joi gne, que nous joi gnions,	que tu joi gnes, que vous joi gnies,	qu'il joi gne, qu'ils joi gnent.
-S- Que je joi gnisse, que nous joi gnissions,	que tu joi gnisses, que vous joi gnissiez,	qu'il joi gnît, qu'ils joi gnissent.

Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have.*

Conjugate after the same manner—all verbs, whose present of the infinitive ends

in { aindre	as	Crai ndre,	<i>to fear.</i>
eindre	as	Pei ndre,	<i>to paint.</i>
oindre	as	Poi ndre,	<i>to dawn.</i>

also.

Astrei ndre, <i>to subject, to com-</i>	Btei ndre, <i>to put out, to extin-</i>
[pel.]	[guish.]
Attei ndre, <i>to reach, to overtake.</i>	Fei ndre, <i>to feign, to pretend.</i>
Cei ndre, <i>to gird.</i>	Plai ndre, <i>to pity.</i>
Contraî ndre, <i>to constrain, to</i>	Restrei ndre, <i>to restrain.</i>
[force.]	Tei ndre, <i>to dye.</i>
Enfrei ndre, <i>to infringe.</i>	

LIRE *to read.*

-A- Lire.	-O- Lisant.	-E- Lu.
-P- Je lis, nous lisons,	tu lis, vous lisez,	il lit, ils lisent.
-H- Je lisais, nous lisions,	tu lisais, vous lisiez,	il lisait, ils lisaient.
-J- Je lus, nous lûmes,	tu lus, vous lûtes,	il lut, ils lurent.

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-L- Je lirai, nous lirons,	tu liras, vous lirez,	il lira, ils liront.
-N- Je lirais, nous lirions,	tu lirais, vous liriez,	il lirait, ils liraient.
-P- lisons, lisez,	lis, lisez,	qu'il lise, qu'ils lisent.
-Q- Que je lise, que nous lisions,	que tu lises, que vous lisiez,	qu'il lise, qu'ils lisent.
-S- Que je lusse, que nous lussions,	que tu lusses, que vous lussiez,	qu'il lût, qu'ils lussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Re lire, *to read again.* | É lire, *to elect.*

METTRE *to put.*

-A- Mettre.	-C- Mettant.	-E- Mis.
-P- Je mets, nous mettons,	tu mets, vous mettez,	il met, ils mettent.
-N- Je mettais, nous mettions,	tu mettais, vous mettiez,	il mettait, ils mettaient.
-J- Je mis, nous mimes,	tu mis, vous mîtes,	il mit, ils mirent.
-L- Je mettrai, nous mettrons,	tu mettras, vous mettrez,	il mettra, ils mettront.
-N- Je mettrais, nous mettrions,	tu mettrais, vous mettriez,	il mettrait, ils mettraient.
-P- mettons, mettez,	mets, mettez,	qu'il mette, qu'ils mettent.
-Q- Que je mette, que nous mettions,	que tu mettes, que vous mettiez,	qu'il mette, qu'ils mettent.
-S- Que je misse, que nous missions,	que tu misses, que vous missiez,	qu'il mit, qu'ils missent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Ad mettre, <i>to admit.</i>	Pro mettre, <i>to promise.</i>
Com mettre, <i>to commit.</i>	Re mettre, <i>to put again, to set</i>
Compro mettre, <i>to compromise.</i>	[again, <i>to replace.</i>
De mettre, <i>to disjoint, to put</i>	Sou mettre, <i>to submit.</i>
[out.]	Trans mettre, <i>to transmit.</i>
O mettre, <i>to omit.</i>	Se dé mettre, <i>to resign.</i>
Per mettre, <i>to permit.</i>	S'entre mettre, <i>to interpose.</i>

The two last have their compound tenses conjugated with ÊTRE

MOUDRE *to grind.*

-A- Moudre.	-O- Moulant.	-E- Moulu.
-F- Je mouds, nous moulons,	tu mouds, vous moulez,	il moud, ils moulent.
-H- Je moulais, nous moulions,	tu moulais, vous mouliez,	il moulait, ils moulaient.
-J- Je moulus, nous moulûmes,	tu moulus, vous moulûtes,	il moulut, ils moulurent.
-L- Je moudrai, nous moudrons,	tu moudras, vous moudrez,	il moudra, ils moudront.
-N- Je moudrais, nous moudrions,	tu moudrais, vous moudriez,	il moudrait, ils moudraient.
-P- moulons,	mouds, moulez,	qu'il moule, qu'ils moulent.
-Q- Que je moule, que nous moulions,	que tu moules, que vous mouliez,	qu'il moule, } qu'ils moulent.
-S- Que je moulusse, que nous moulussions,	que tu moulusses, que vous moulussiez,	qu'il moulût, qu'ils moulussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.
Conjugated after the same manner—

Re moudre, *to grind again*. | Ê moudre, *to grind, to whet*.

NAÎTRE *to be born.*

-A- Naître.	-O- Naissant.	-E- Né.
-F- Je nais, nous naissons,	tu nais, vous naissez,	il naît, ils naissent.
-H- Je naissais, nous naissions,	tu naissais, vous naissiez,	il naissait, ils naissaient.
-J- Je naquis, nous naquîmes,	tu naquis, vous naquîtes,	il naquit, ils naquirent.
-L- Je naîtrai, nous naîtrons,	tu naîtras, vous naîtrez,	il naîtra, ils naîtront.
-N- Je naîtrais, nous naîtrions,	tu naîtrais, vous naîtriez,	il naîtrait, ils naîtraient.
-P- naissons,	nais, naissiez,	qu'il naisse, qu'ils naissent.
-Q- Que je naisse, que nous naissions,	que tu naisse, que vous naissiez,	qu'il naisse, qu'ils naissent.
-S- Que je naquisse, que nous naquissions,	que tu naquisse, que vous naquissiez,	qu'il naquît, qu'ils naquissent.

The Compound tenses are conjugated with *ÊTRE*, *to be*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Re naître, to revive.

PAÎTRE to graze.

-A- <i>Paître.</i>	-O- <i>Paissant.</i>	-X- <i>Pu.</i>
-P- Je pais, nous paissions,	tu pais, vous paissez,	il pait, ils paissent.
-H- Je paissais, nous paissions,	tu paissais, vous paissiez,	il paissait, ils paissaient.
-J- (none)		
-L- Je paîtrai, nous paîtrons,	tu paîtras, vous paîtrez,	il paîtra, ils paîtront.
-N- Je paîtrais, nous paîtrions,	tu paîtrais, vous paîtriez,	il paîtrait, ils paîtraient.
-F- paissions,	païs, païssez,	qu'il païsse, qu'ils paissent.
-Q- Que je païsse, que nous paissions,	que tu paisses, que vous paissiez,	qu'il païsse, qu'ils paissent.
-S- (none)		

This verb is very little used ; it has no compound tenses.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Re paître, to feed. | Se re paître, to feed one's self.

These last two verbs, have a preterit definite, and an imperfect of the subjunctive.

-J- Je repus, nous repûmes,	tu repus, vous repûtes,	il reput, ils repurent.
-S- Que je repusse, que nous repussions,	que tu repusses, que vous repussiez,	qu'il repût, qu'ils repussent.

The compound tenses of *Repaitre*, are conjugated with *AVOIR*, and those of *Se repaitre*, with *ÊTRE*.

PARAÎTRE to appear.

A- <i>Par aître.</i>	-O- <i>Par aissant.</i>	-X- <i>Par u.</i>
-P- Je par ais. nous par aissons,	tu par ais, vous par aissez,	il par ait, ils par aissent.
-H- Je par aissais, nous par aissions	tu par aissais, vous par aissiez,	il par aissait, ils par aissaient.

-J- Je parus,	tu parus,	il parut,
nous parûmes,	vous parûtes,	ils parurent.
-L- Je par attrai,	tu par attras,	il par attrâ,
nous par attrions,	vous par attrîtes,	ils par attriront.
-N- Je par attrais,	tu par attrais,	il par attrait,
nous par attrions,	vous par attrîtes,	ils par attraient.
-P- par aissons,	par ais,	qu'il par aisse,
	par aissez,	qu'ils par aissent.
-Q- Que je par aisse,	que tu par aisses,	qu'il par aisse,
que nous par aissions,	que vous par aissiez,	qu'ils par aissent,
-R- Que je par usse,	que tu par usses,	qu'il parût,
que nous parussions,	que vous par ussiez,	qu'ils par ussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner—

Appar aître, *to appear*.

Compar aître, *to appear*.

Conn aître, *to know*.

Dispar aître, *to disappear*.

Méconn aître, *to mistake, to*
[*forget, to neglect*.]

Reconn aître, *to recognize, to*
[*to know again*.

Repar aître, *to appear again*.

Se méconn aître, *to forget one's*
[*self*.

The compound tenses of the last verb, are conjugated with ÊTRE.

PLAIRE *to please*.

-A- Pl aie.	-O- Pl aisant.	-X- Pl u.
-F- Je pl ais,	tu pl ais,	il pl ait,
nous pl aisons,	vous pl aisez,	ils pl aient.
-H- Je pl aisais,	tu pl aisais,	il pl aisait,
nous pl aisions,	vous pl aisiez,	ils pl aisaient.
-J- Je plus,	tu pl us,	il plût,
nous plûmes,	vous plûtes,	ils plurent.
-L- Je pl airai,	tu pl airas,	il pl aira,
nous pl airons,	vous pl airiez,	ils pl airont.
-N- Je pl airais,	tu pl airais,	il pl airait,
nous pl airions,	vous pl airiez,	ils pl airaient.
-P- pl aisons,	pl ais,	qu'il pl aise,
	pl aissez,	qu'ils pl aient.
-Q- Que je pl aise,	que tu pl aisez,	qu'il pl aise,
que nous pl aissions,	que vous pl aissiez,	qu'ils pl aient.
-R- Que je pl usse,	que tu pl usses,	qu'il plût,
que nous pl ussions,	que vous pl ussiez,	qu'ils pl ussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner—

Complaire, *to humour, to please.* | Se Taire, *to forbear talking, to*
 Déplaire, *to displease.* | [*be silent, to hold one's tongue.*
 Taire, *to conceal, to keep secret.*

The compound tenses of *Se Taire*, are conjugated with *ÊTRE*, *to be*.

POINDRE *to shoot forth, to dawn.*

A- Poindre. -F- Il point. -L- Il poindra.

Are the only tenses and persons used.

PRENDRE *to take.* |

A- Prendre,	-G- Prenant.	-X- Pris.
-F- Je prends, nous prenons,	tu prends, vous prenez,	il prend, ils prennent.
-H- Je prenais, nous prenions,	tu prenais, vous preniez,	il prenait, ils prenaient.
-J- Je pris, nous prîmes,	tu pris, vous prîtes,	il prit, ils prirent.
-L- Je prendrai, nous prendrons,	tu prendras, vous prendrez,	il prendra, ils prendront.
-N- Je prendrais, nous prendrions,	tu prendrais, vous prendriez,	il prendrait, ils prendraient.
-P- prenons,	prends, prenez,	qu'il prenne, qu'ils prennent.
-Q- Que je prenne, que nous prenions,	que tu prennes, que vous preniez,	qu'il prenne, qu'ils prennent.
-S- Que je prisse, que nous prissions,	que tu prisses, que vous prissiez,	qu'il prit, qu'ils prissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *Avoir*, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Ap prendre, <i>to learn.</i>	Rap prendre, <i>to learn again.</i>
Com prendre, <i>to comprehend,</i> [<i>to understand.</i>	Re prendre, <i>to take again, to</i> [<i>resume.</i>
Dé prendre, <i>to loosen, to dis-</i> [<i>engage.</i>	Sur prendre, <i>to surprise, to</i> [<i>deceive.</i>
Désap prendre, <i>to unlearn.</i>	Se mé prendre, <i>to mistake.</i>
Entre prendre, <i>to undertake.</i>	S'é prendre, <i>to be smitten.</i>

The compound tenses of *Se méprendre*, and *S'éprendre*, are conjugated with *ÊTRE*, *to be*; *S'éprendre*, is used only in -X- the participle past, and in all the compound tenses.

RÉDUIRE *to reduce.*

-A- Rédui re.	-O- Rédui sant.	-X- Rédui t.
-V- Je rédui s, nous rédui sons,	tu rédui s, vous rédui sez,	il rédui t, ils rédui sent.
-N- Je rédui sais, nous rédui sions,	tu rédui sais, vous rédui siez,	il rédui sait, ils rédui saient.
-J- Je rédui sis, nous rédui sîmes,	tu rédui sis, vous rédui sîtes,	il rédui sit, ils rédui sirent.
-L- Je rédui rai, nous rédui rons,	tu rédui ras, vous rédui rez,	il rédui ra, ils rédui ront.
-N- Je rédui rais, nous rédui rions,	tu rédui rais, vous rédui riez,	il rédui rait, ils rédui raient.
-P- rédui sons,	rédui s, rédui sez,	qu'il rédui se, qu'ils rédui sent.
-Q- Quo je rédui se, que nous rédui sions,	que tu rédui sez, que vous rédui siez,	qu'il rédui se, qu'ils rédui sent.
-S- Quo je rédui sisse, que nous rédui sissions,	que tu rédui sisses, que vous rédui sissiez,	qu'il rédui st, qu'ils rédui sissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *Avoir*, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Condui re, <i>to conduct, to lead.</i>	Lui re, <i>to shine, to glow</i>
Construi re, <i>to construct.</i>	Nui re, <i>to hurt.</i>
Cui re, <i>to bake.</i>	Produi re, <i>to produce.</i>
Dédui re, <i>to deduct, to take from.</i>	Recondui re, <i>to reconduct, to</i> [lead back.
Détrui re, <i>to destroy.</i>	
Econdui re, <i>to discard in a po-</i> [lite manner.	Reconstrui re, <i>to construct</i> [again.
Endui re, <i>to plaster.</i>	Recui re, <i>to bake again.</i>
Entre-lui re, <i>to shine a little, to</i> [glow a little.	Relui re, <i>to shine, to glow.</i>
Indui re, <i>to induce.</i>	Rendui re, <i>to plaster again.</i>
Instrui re, <i>to instruct.</i>	Reprodui re, <i>to reproduce.</i>
Introdui re, <i>to introduce.</i>	Sédui re, <i>to seduce.</i>
	Tradui re, <i>to translate.</i>

RÉSOUTRE *to dissolve, to resolve.*

-A- Ré soudre.	-O- Ré solvant.	-X- Ré solu or résous.
-V- Je ré sous, nous ré solvons,	tu ré sous, vous ré solvez,	il ré sout, ils ré solvent.
-N- Je ré solvais, nous ré solvions,	tu ré solvais, vous ré solviez,	il ré solvait, ils ré solvaient.

-J- Je ré solus, nous ré solûmes,	tu ré solus, vous ré solûtes,	il ré solut, ils ré solurent.
-L- Je ré soudrai, nous ré soudrons,	tu ré soudras, vous ré soudrez,	il ré soudra, ils ré soudront.
-N- Je ré soudrais, nous ré soudrions,	tu ré soudrais, vous ré soudriez,	il ré soudrait, ils ré soudraient.
-P- ré solvons, ré solvez,	ré sous, ré solvez,	qu'il ré solve, qu'ils ré solvent.
-Q- Que je ré solve, que nous ré solvions,	que tu ré solve, que vous ré solviez,	qu'il ré solve, qu'ils ré solvent.
-S- Que je ré solusse, que nous ré solussions,	que tu ré solusses, que vous ré solussiez,	qu'il ré solût, qu'ils ré solussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

The above verb has two -E- participles past. *Résolu*, is used when *Résoudre*, is employed to express, *to resolve*; and *Résous*, is used when employed to express, *to dissolve*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Se ré soudre, *to be dissolved, to melt*.

Compound tenses with ETRE, *to be*.

Ab soudre, *to absolve*, | Dis soudre, *to dissolve*.

These two last verbs, have no -J- preterit definite, nor -S- imperfect of the subjunctive.

Their compound tenses are conjugated with the simple tenses of AVOIR, *to have*; to which is added the -E- participle past, *Absous*.

RIRE *to laugh*.

-A- Rire.	-O- Riant.	-E- Ri.
-P- Je ris, nous rions,	tu ris, vous riez,	il rit, ils rient
-N- Je riais, nous riions,	tu riais, vous riez,	il riait, ils riaient.
-J- Je ris, nous rîmes,	tu ris, vous rîtes,	il rit, ils rirent.
-L- Je rirai, nous rirons,	tu riras, vous rirez,	il rira, ils riront.
-N- Je rirais, nous ririons,	tu rirais, vous ririez,	il rirait, ils riraient.
-P- rions, riez,	ris, riez,	qu'il rie, qu'ils rient.
-Q- Que je rie, que nous rîions,	que tu ries, que vous riez,	qu'il rie, qu'ils rient.

-R- Que je risse,	que tu risses,	qu'il rit,
que nous rissions,	que vous rissiez,	qu'ils rissent.

Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Sou rire, *to smile*. | Se rire de, *to laugh at*.

The compound tenses of *Se rire de*, are conjugated with ÊTRE.

ROMPRE *to break.*

-A- Rompre.	Rompant.	-X- Rompu.
-R- Je romps,	tu romps,	il rompt,
nous rompons,	vous rompez,	ils rompent.
-R- Je rompais,	tu rompais,	il rompait,
nous rompions,	vous rompiez,	ils rompaient.
-R- Je romois,	tu rompis,	il rompit,
nous rompîmes,	vous rompîtes,	ils rompirent.
-L- Je romprai,	tu rompras,	il rompra,
nous romprons,	vous romprez,	ils rompront.
-N- Je romprais,	tu romprais,	il romprait,
nous romprions,	vous rompriez,	ils rompraient.
-R- rompons,	romps,	qu'il rompe,
	rompez,	qu'ils rompent.
-Q- Que je rompe,	que tu rompes,	qu'il rompo,
que nous rompions,	que vous rompiez,	qu'ils rompent.
-S- Que je rompisse,	que tu rompisses,	qu'il rompit,
que nous rompissions,	que vous rompissiez,	qu'ils rompissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Cor rompre, *to corrupt*. | Inter rompre, *to interrupt*

SUIVRE *to follow.*

-A- Suivre.	-O- Suivant.	-X- Suivi.
-R- Je suis,	tu suis,	il suit,
nous suivons,	vous suivez,	ils suivent.
-R- Je suivais,	tu suivais,	il suivait,
nous suivions,	vous suiviez,	ils suivaient.
-R- Je suivis,	tu suivis,	il suivit,
nous suivîmes,	vous suivîtes,	ils suivirent.

L- Je suivrai, nous suivrons,	tu suivras, vous suivrez,	il suivra, ils suivront.
-N- Je suivrais, nous suivrions,	tu suivrais, vous suivriez,	il suivrait, ils suivraient.
-P- suivons,	suis, suivez,	qu'il suive, qu'ils suivent.
-Q- Que je suive, que nous suivions,	que tu suives, que vous suiviez,	qu'il suive, qu'ils suivent.
-S- Que je suivisse, que nous suivissions,	que tu suivisses, que vous suivissiez,	qu'il suivît, qu'ils suivissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Pour suivre, *to pursue*, *to prose-* | S'en suivre, *to follow*, *to*
[*cute.*] | [result.]

This last verb is only used in the third person singular of every tense.

TRAIRE *to milk.*

-A- Traire.	-C- Trayant.	-X- Trait.
-P- Je trais, nous trayons,	tu trais, vous trayez,	il trait, ils traient.
-H- Je trayais, nous trayions,	tu trayais, vous trayiez,	il trayait, ils trayaient.
-J- (none)		
-L- Je trairai, nous trairons,	tu trairas, vous trairez,	il traira, ils trairont.
-N- Je trairais, nous trairions,	tu trairais, vous trairiez,	il trairait, ils trairaient.
-P- trayons,	trais, trayez,	qu'il traie, qu'ils traient.
-Q- Que je traie, que nous trayions,	que tu traies, que vous trayiez,	qu'il traie, qu'ils traient.
-S- (none)		

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Abs traire, <i>to abstract.</i>	Sous traire, <i>to subtract</i> , <i>to hide</i> ,
At traire, <i>to attract</i> , <i>to entice.</i>	[<i>to conceal</i> , <i>to take away.</i>
Dis traire, <i>to distract</i> , <i>to divert.</i>	Se sous traire à, <i>to avoid</i> , <i>to</i>
Ex traire, <i>to extract.</i>	[<i>escape</i> , <i>to withdraw one's</i>
Ren traire, <i>to fine draw.</i> }	[<i>self from.</i>
Re traire, <i>to redeem an estate.</i>	

Se soustraire à, is conjugated with ETRE, *to be*

VAINCRE *to vanquish, to conquer.*

-A- Vaincre.	-C- Vainquant.	-X- Vaincu.
-P- Je vaincs, nous vainquons,	tu vaincs, vous vainquez,	il vainc, ils vainquent.
-N- Je vainquais, nous vainquions,	tu vainquais, vous vainquiez,	il vainquait, ils vainquaient.
-J- Je vainquis, nous vainquîmes,	tu vainquis, vous vainquîtes,	il vainquit, ils vainquirent.
-L- Je vaincrai, nous vaincrons,	tu vaincra, vous vaincrez,	il vaincra, ils vaincront.
-N- Je vaincrais, nous vaincristions,	tu vaincrais, vous vaincristiez,	il vaincrait, ils vaincraient.
-P- vainquons,	vaincs, vainquez	qu'il vainque, qu'ils vainquent.
-Q- que je vainque, que nous vainquions,	que tu vainques, que vous vainquiez,	qu'il vainque, qu'ils vainquent.
-S- Que je vainquisse, que nous vainquissions,	que tu vainquisses, que vous vainquissiez,	qu'il vainquît, qu'ils vainquissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.
Conjugate after the same manner—

Con vaincre, *to convince*.

VIVRE *to live.*

-A- Vivre.	-C- Vivant.	-X- Vécu.
-P- Je vis, nous vivons,	tu vis, vous vivez,	il vit, ils vivent.
-N- Je vivais, nous vivions,	tu vivais, vous viviez,	il vivait, ils vivaient.
-J- Je vécus, nous vécûmes,	tu vécus, vous vécûtes,	il vécut, ils vécurent.
-L- Je vivrai, nous vivrons,	tu vivras, vous vivrez,	il vivra, ils vivront.
-N- Je vivrais, nous vivrions,	tu vivrais, vous vivriez,	il vivrait, ils vivraient.
-P- vivons,	vis, vivez,	qu'il vive, qu'ils vivent.

a- Que je vive,	que tu vives,	qu'il vive,
que nous vivions,	que vous viviez,	qu'ils vivent.
s- Que je vécusse,	que tu vécusses,	qu'il vécût,
que nous vécussions,	que vous vécussiez,	qu'ils vécussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *Avoir*, *to have*.
Conjugate after the same manner—

Re vivre, *to revive*. | Sur vivre, *to survive*.

Alphabetical List of Verbs, that form the Compound Tenses with être ; or sometimes with avoir, and sometimes with être.

1. There are in the French language about six hundred neuter verbs, which, like the active verbs, take the auxiliary verb *avoir* to have, to form their compound tenses. The only exceptions are the following: of which some take *être*, and some take either *être* or *avoir*, according to the sense in which the verb is to be employed.

2. *é* put after some of the following verbs indicates that they form their compound tenses in French, with *être* to be although, perhaps, conjugated with *avoir* to have, in English
a, é, put after some of the following verbs, indicate that they sometimes form their compound tenses with *avoir* to have, and sometimes with *être* to be.

3. Those verbs marked *a, é*, take *avoir* when they are meant to express the action, thus:

Monsieur A... a demeuré à Paris.

Mr. A... has lived in Paris.

4. They take *être* when they are meant to express the state, thus:

Monsieur A... est demeuré à Paris pour ses affaires.

Mr. A... has remained in Paris for his business.

Aborder, a, é,	to land.	apparaître, a, é,	to appear.
accoucher, a, é,	to bring forth	arriver, é,	to arrive, to happen
accourir, a, é,	to run to.	avenir, é,	to happen, to chance
accroître, a, é,	to increase.	cesser, a, é,	to cease, to leave off
aller é,	to go.	changer, a, é,	to change.

choir, <i>é</i> ,	to fall.	naître, <i>é</i> ,	to be born.
convenir, <i>a, é *</i> ,	to agree, to suit, to	partir, <i>é</i> ,	to depart, to set off
croître, <i>a, é</i> ,	to grow. [<i>become</i> .	parvenir, <i>é</i> ,	to attain, to reach.
décamper, <i>a, é</i> ,	to decamp, to run	passer, <i>a, é, †</i>	to pass.
	away.	périr, <i>a, é</i> ,	to perish.
décéder, <i>é</i> ,	to die, to de cease.	provenir, <i>é</i> ,	to proceed, to come
déchoir, <i>a, é</i> ,	to decay.		from.
décroître, <i>a, é</i> ,	to decrease.	rajeunir, <i>a, é</i> ,	to become young.
demeurer, <i>a, é</i> ,	to remain, to stay.	redescendre, <i>a, é</i> ,	to come down again,
descendre, <i>a, é, †</i>	to come down, to go		to go down again.
	down, to descend.	redevenir, <i>é</i> ,	to become again.
devenir, <i>é</i> ,	to become.	remonter, <i>a, é, †</i>	to ascend again, to
disconvenir, <i>é</i> ,	to deny, to disown.		go up again, to
disparaître, <i>a, é</i> ,	to disappear.		come up again.
échapper, <i>a, é</i> ,	to escape.	rentrer, <i>a, é, †</i>	to re-enter, to go in
échoir, <i>é</i> ,	to become due, to fall		again.
	to the lot of.	repartir, <i>é, **</i>	to set off again.
échouer, <i>a, é</i> ,	to run aground, to	repasser, <i>a, é</i> ,	to pass again, to re
	miscarry.		pass.
éclore, <i>é</i> ,	to be hatched, to blow,	ressortir, <i>a, é</i> ,	to go out again.
	to blossom.	rester, <i>a, é</i> ,	to remain, to stay.
embellir, <i>a, é</i> ,	to embellish.	résulter, <i>a, é</i> ,	to result, to follow.
empirer, <i>a, é</i> ,	to make worse, to	retomber, <i>é</i> ,	to fall again.
	grow worse.	retourner, <i>é</i> ,	to return, to go back,
entrer, <i>a, é, †</i>	to enter, to go in, to	revenir, <i>é</i> ,	to come again, to
	come in.		come back again.
expirer, <i>a, é</i> ,	to expire.	sortir, <i>a, é, †</i>	to go out.
intervenir, <i>é</i> ,	to intervene.	survenir, <i>é</i> ,	to befall, to happen.
mésavenir, <i>é</i> ,	to succeed ill.	tomber, <i>é</i> ,	to fall.
monter, <i>a, é, †</i>	to ascend, to go up,	vieillir, <i>a, é</i> ,	to become old
	to come up.	venir, <i>é</i> ,	to come.
mourir, <i>é</i> ,	to die.		

* *Convenir* to agree, takes *avoir* to have, and *convenir* to suit, to be come, to fit, to be expedient, to be proper, takes *être* to be.

† Several grammarians conjugate with *avoir* to have, the verbs which are marked thus † in the above list, only when they have a direct object:} thus, *nous avons passé le fleuve* we have crossed the river. They conjugate the same verbs with *être* to be, when they have no direct object, thus: *La procession est passée* the procession has past.

However, most of the grammarians use these verbs as they do any other marked *a, é*, that is, they conjugate them with *avoir* to have, whether they have a direct object or not, if they are meant to express *an action*, and they conjugate them with *être* to be, when they are meant to express *the state*.

** *Repartir* to set off again, is conjugated with *être* to be, but *repartir* to reply, is conjugated with *avoir* to have.

‡ By direct object we understand, in French, the noun or pronoun which is governed in the objective case by the verb, and not by any preposition.

Alphabetical List of all the Irregular, Defective, and Unipersonal Verbs, of the four conjugations, with reference to the pages where they are to be found conjugated.

However numerous the irregularities of an irregular verb may be, they never occur but in the simple tenses; the compound tenses of all the verbs *regular* or *irregular*, *defective* or *unipersonal*, are all formed in the same manner; that is, with the addition of *avoir* to have, or *être* to be, to the participle past of the verb to be conjugated.

Some verbs have the compound tenses conjugated with *avoir*, others with *être*, others sometimes with *avoir*, sometimes with *être*, according to the sense in which the verb is to be employed. In the following list the letter *ê* put after a verb indicates that the compound tenses of that verb are to be conjugated in French with *être*, although perhaps conjugated with *avoir* to have, in English. And the letters *a*, *ê*, indicate that the compound tenses of that verb are to be conjugated sometimes with *être*, sometimes with *avoir*. Those verbs after which neither *ê* nor *a*, *ê*, are put, have, of course, their compound tenses conjugated with *avoir*.

A list of all the verbs, whose compound tenses are to be conjugated with *être*, or sometimes with *être* and sometimes with *avoir*, is given, page 160.

N. B. Any verb not found in this list, is regular, and must be conjugated on *parler* if the present of the infinitive ends with *er*; on *finir* if it ends with *ir*; on *recevoir* if it ends with *voir*; and on *rendre* if it ends with *re*.

* * Some verbs, although regular, have been put in this list of irregular verbs, in order to call the attention of the learner to some peculiarities concerning these verbs.

A

Abattre	to pull down, to throw down, to fell .	battre	141
s'abattre, <i>ê</i>	to fall down	battre	141
aborder, <i>a</i> , <i>ê</i>	to land (see page 160)	parler	38
absoudre	to absolve	résoudre	155
s'abstenir, <i>ê</i>	to abstain, to refrain	tenir	132
abstraire	to abstract	traire	158
accoucho, <i>a</i> , <i>ê</i>	to bring forth (see page 160)	parler	38
accourir, <i>a</i> , <i>ê</i>	to run to, to hasten to (see page 160.)	courir	126
accroire	to make one believe	croire	145
accroître, <i>a</i> , <i>ê</i>	to increase, to accrue, to augment (see page 160)	croître	145
s'accroître, <i>ê</i>	to increase	croître	155
accueillir	to welcome, to receive well, to receive kindly	cueillir	127
acheter	to buy, to purchase (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38

achever	to finish, to accomplish (see page 49, art. 97 & 99).	parler	38
acquérir	to acquire	acquérir	124
adjoindre	to associate, to adjoin, to give an assistant, to give a colleague	joindre	149
admettre	to admit, to allow of	mettre	150
aliéner	to alienate (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
alléguer	to allege (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
aller, &	to go	aller	122
s'en aller, &	to go away	s'en aller	112
amener	to bring (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
amonceler	to heap (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
apparaître, a, &	to appear, to make one's appearance (see page 160)	paraître	152
appartenir	to belong to, to become well	tenir	139
appeler	to call (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
apprendre	to learn, to hear of	prendre	154
appuyer	to support (see page 50, art. 103)	parler	38
arriver, &	to happen, to chance, to fall out, to come to pass (see page 160)	neiger	123
arriver, &	to arrive (see page 160)	parler	38
assaillir	to assault	assaillir	125
asseoir	to set something or somebody down, to lay some thing or some body down	s'asseoir	134
asseoir	idem	s'asseoir	135
s'asseoir, &	to sit down (one's self)	s'asseoir	134
s'asseoir, &	to sit down (one's self)	s'asseoir	135
astreindre,	to subject, to oblige, to compel, to force, to constrain	joindre	149
s'astreindre, &	to confine one's self	joindre	149
atteindre	to overtake, to reach, to catch	joindre	149
atteler	to put to (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
attirer	to allure, to attract, to entice	traire	158
avancer	to advance (see page 50, art. 101)	parler	38
aveindre	to take out, to fetch out	joindre	149
avenir, &	to happen, to chance, to come to pass, to fall out (see page 160)	tenir	132
avoir	to have	avoir	10
y avoir	there to be	y avoir	20

B

battre	to beat, to strike	battre	141
se battre, &	to fight, to combat	battre	141
blasphémer	to blaspheme (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
boire	to drink	boire	142
bouillir	to boil	bouillir	125
bourreler	to torment (see page 48, art. 93)	parler	38
braire	to bray	traire	158
bruiner	to drizzle	neiger	123
bruire	to roar, to make a great noise, to rustle, to rattle	réduire	155

C

cacheter	to seal (see page 49, art. 95)	parler	38
ceindre	to gird, to encompass	joindre	149
céler	to conceal (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
célébrer	to celebrate (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38

cesser, a, &	to cease, to leave off, to discontinue, (see page 160)	parler	38
chanceler	to stagger (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
changer, a, &	to change (see p. 160 & 59, art. 102)	parler	38
choir, &	to fall (see page 160)	choir	135
circonscrire	to circumscribe	écrire	147
circonvenir	to circumvent, to deceive, to delude, to cozen	tenir	132
clorre	to shut, to close	clorre	143
colleter	to collar (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
combattre	to fight, to combat	battre	141
commettre	to commit	mettre	150
comparaître	to appear, to give evidence	paraître	152
complaindre	to complain to	joindre	149
complaître	to humour, to please, to comply	plaire	153
se complaire, &	to delight, to take delight in	plaire	153
comprendre	to understand, to include, to compre- hend, to contain, to inclose	prendre	154
compromettre	to compromise, to expose	mettre	150
se compromettre, &	to expose one's self	mettre	150
conclure	to conclude (see page 51, art. 104)	conclure	143
concourir	to concur	courir	126
conduire	to conduct, to lead, to carry, to take a person to a place	réduire	155
confire	to preserve, to pickle	confire	143
congeler	to congeal (see page 48, art. 93)	parler	38
conjoindre	to conjoin	joindre	149
connaître	to know, to be acquainted with	paraître	152
conquérir	to conquer, to vanquish	acquérir	124
consentir	to consent, to agree	sentir	130
construire	to construct, to build	réduire	155
contenir	to contain, to hold	tenir	132
se contenir, &	to refrain	tenir	133
contraindre	to constrain, to force, to compel, to oblige	joindre	149
contredire	to contradict	dire	116
contrefaire	to counterfeit, to imitate, to mimic, to forge	faire	148
contrevenir	to infringe, to act contrary to	tenir	132
convaincre	to convince, to persuade	vaincre	159
convenir, a, &	to suit, to fit, to become, to agree, to be expedient, to be proper (see page 160)	tenir	132
coqueter	to coquet (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
corrompre	to corrupt	rompre	157
coudre	to sew, to stitch	coudre	144
courir	to run, to hunt	courir	126
couvrir	to cover, to shelter	ouvrir	130
craindre	to fear, to be apprehensive, to be afraid	joindre	149
croire	to believe, to think	croire	145
se croire, &	to rely upon one's own judgment	croire	145
croître, a, &	to grow, to increase, to augment (see page 160)	croître	145
cueillir	to gather, to pick up, to collect	cueillir	127
cuire	to cook, to bake, to smart	réduire	155

D

débattre	to debate	battre	141
se débattre, &	to struggle	battre	141

décacheter	to unseal (see page 49, art. 95)	parler	38
décamper, a, ô,	to decamp, to run away (see page 160)	parler	38
décéder, ô,	to die (see page 160 & p. 49, art. 100)	parler	38
décéler	to betray, to detect (see p. 49, art. 100)	parler	38
déchoir, ô,	to decay, to have fallen from, to have abated from	déchoir	136
déclore	to uncloze	elore	113
décolleter	to uncover the neck (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
déconfire	to defeat totally	confire	113
déconstruire	to take to pieces, to disunite, to analyze	réduire	155
découdre	to rip	coudre	144
découvrir	to discover, to uncover	ouvrir	130
décrire	to describe, to depict	écrire	147
décroire	to disbelieve	croire	145
décroître, a, ô,	to decrease, to become less, (p. 160)	croître	145
décuire	to render syrup more liquid	réduire	155
dédire	to disown, to unsay	dire	146
se dédire, ô,	to recant, to retract	dire	146
déduire	to deduct, to take from	réduire	155
défaillir	to fail, to faint, to swoon, to decay	faillir	128
défaire	to undo, to defeat	faire	148
se défaire, ô	to part with, to get rid of, to rid one's self of	faire	148
dégeler	to thaw (see page 48, art. 93)	neiger	123
déjoindre	to disjoin	joindre	149
démentir	to contradict, to belie, to give the lie	sentir	130
se démentir, ô	to belie one's self, to contradict one's self	sentir	130
démètre	to disjoin, to put out of joint	mettre	150
se démettre, ô	to resign, to have put out of joint one's wrist or ankle	mettre	150
demeurer, a, ô	to dwell, to live, to inhabit (p. 160)	parler	38
démouvoir	to cause one to desist	mouvoir	136
départir	to distribute, to divide, to share, to allot	sentir	130
se départir, ô	to desist, to give up, to swerve	sentir	130
dépecer	to carve (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
dépeindre	to describe	joindre	149
déplaie	to displease	plaie	153
se déplaire, ô	to be displeased with	plaie	153
dépourvoir	to deprive, to leave destitute	pourvoir	137
déprendre	to loosen, to disengage	prendre	154
déprévenir	to unprepossess	tenir	132
dérompre	to break down	rompre	157
désapprendre	to unlearn	prendre	154
descendre, a, ô	to descend, to come down, to go down (see page 160)	vendre	78
desservir	to clear a table, to take away, to do an ill office to	servir	131
déteindre	to discolour	joindre	149
dételer	to unteam, to unyoke (p. 48, art. 91)	parler	38
détenir	to detain, to keep	tenir	132
détruire	to destroy, to annihilate	réduire	155
se détruire, ô	to kill one's self, to decay, to fall to ruin	réduire	155
devenir ô	to become, to become of (see page 160)	tenir	132

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dévétil	to strip, to undress	vêtir	133
se dévétil, ô	to direct one's self, to leave off part of one's clothes	vêtir	133
dire	to say, to tell	dire	146
disconvenir, ô . . .	to deny, to disown (see page 160)	tenir	133
discourir	to discourse, to talk about	courir	126
disjoindre	to disjoin	joindre	149
disparaître, a, ô . .	to disappear (see page 160)	paraître	152
dissoudre	to dissolve, to melt, to break up	résoudre	155
se dissoudre, ô . . .	to dissolve, to be dissolved	résoudre	155
distraindre	to distract, to divert, to amuse, to take from	traire	158
dormir	to sleep	dormir	127

E

s'ébattre, ô	to take one's pleasure, to make merry, to be merry	battre	141
ébullir	to boil away	bouillir	125
échapper, a, ô . . .	to escape (see page 160)	parler	38
échoir, ô	to chance, to happen, to fall out, to fall to, to expire, to be due, to fall due (see page 160)	échoir	136
éclairer	to lighten	neiger	123
échouer, a, ô	to run aground, to miscarry, (see page 160)	parler	38
éclore, ô	to come to life, to be hatched, to bloo- som, to open, to blow (see page 160)	éclore	147
éconduire	to refuse, to discard in a polite man- ner, to refuse delicately	réduire	155
écrire	to write	écrire	147
élire	to elect, to choose	lire	149
enlatter	to lay the tire of a wheel	battre	141
embellir, a, ô . . .	to embellish (see page 160)	finir	54
s'embroïer, ô	to imbibe, to soak in	boire	142
émettre	to express, to set forth	mettre	150
emmener	to take away (see p. 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
émouder	to whet, to sharpen, to grind knives	moudre	151
émouvoir	to move, to stir up, to excite	mouvoir	136
s'émouvoir	to be moved, to be concerned	mouvoir	136
empirer, a, ô	to make worse, to grow worse (p. 160)	parler	38
employer	to employ, (see p. 50, art. 103)	parler	38
empreindre	to imprint, to stamp	joindre	149
enceindre	to enclose, to encompass	joindre	149
enclore	to surround, to enclose	clore	143
encourir	to incur	courir	126
endormir	to cause to sleep, to lull asleep	dormir	127
s'endormir, ô	to fall asleep	dormir	127
enduire	to plaster, to do over	réduire	155
enfreindre	to transgress, to infringe, to violate	joindre	149
s'enfuir, ô	to run away	fuir	128
enjoindre	to enjoin	joindre	149
s'enquérir, ô	to inquire	acquérir	124
entreluire	to shine a little	réduire	155
s'entremettre, ô . . .	to interpose, to meddle	mettre	150
entrer, a, ô	to enter, to come in, to go in (p. 160)	parler	38
entreprendre	to undertake	prendre	154
entretenir	to entertain, to maintain, to keep up	tenir	132

s'entretenir, ô	to discourse with	tenir	132
entr'ouir	to hear imperfectly	ouir	130
entrevoir	to glimpse at, to have a glimpse of	voir	140
s'entrevoir, ô	to see each other	voir	140
entr'ouvrir	to open a little	ouvrir	130
envoyer	to send	envoyer	123
épreindre	to squeeze out, to wring	joindre	149
s'épreindre, ô	to be smitten	prendre	154
équivaloir	to be equivalent	valoir	139
espérer	to hope (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
essayer	to try (see page 50, art. 103)	parler	38
éteindre	to extinguish, to put out	joindre	149
étinceler	to sparkle (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
étiqueter	to label (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
être	to be	être	24
êtreindre	to bend close, to tie close	joindre	149
exclure	to exclude (see page 51, art. 104)	conclure	143
expirer, a, ô	to expire (see page 160)	parler	38
extraire	to extract	traire	158

F

faillir	to fail, to have like to	faillir	128
faire	to do, to make, to cause	faire	148
falloir	to be necessary (must)	falloir	136
feindre	to feign, to dissemble, to pretend	joindre	149
ficeler	to tie with pack thread (p. 48, art. 91)	parler	38
fleurir	to bloom, to blossom to be prosperous, to flourish	fleurir	128
forclure	to debar	clure	143
forfaire	to fail, to trespass	faire	148
frir	to fry	frir	148
fuir	to run away, to fly, to flee, to avoid, to shun	fuir	128

G

geindre	to whine, to moan	joindre	149
geler	to freeze (see page 48, art. 93)	neiger	123
gésir	to lie	gésir	129
grasséyer	to lisp (see page 50, art. 103)	parler	38
gréler	to hail (see page 49, art. 100)	neiger	123
grésiller	to rime	neiger	123

H

haïr	to hate	haïr	129
harcéler	to torment (see page 48, art. 93)	parler	38
hypothéquer	to mortgage (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38

I

importer	to matter	neiger	123
induire	to induce, to engage	réduire	155
inquiéter	to make uneasy (see p. 49, art. 100)	parler	38
inscrire	to inscribe, to write down	écrire	147
s'inscrire, ô	to enter one's name in a register	écrire	147
instruire	to instruct, to teach	réduire	155
interdire	to interdict, to forbid	dire	146
interrompre	to interrupt	rompre	157
intervenir, ô	to intervene (see page 160)	tenir	132
introduire	to introduce	réduire	155

J

jeter	to throw, to cast (see page 49, art. 95)	parler	38
se jeter, &	to cast one's self (see page 49, art. 95)	parler	38
joindre	to join, to unite	joindre	149
se joindre, &	to unite	joindre	149

L

lêcher	to lick (see p. 49, art. 100)	parler	38
lire	to read	lire	149
luire	to shine, to glitter, to sparkle	réduire	155

M

maintenir	to maintain, to keep up	tenir	132
se maintenir, &	to keep up	tenir	132
malfaire	to do mischief	faire	148
maudire	to curse	dire	146
méconnaître	to disown, to mistake, to neglect, to forget, not to know	paraître	152
se méconnaître, &	to forget one's self	paraître	152
mécroire	to disbelieve	croire	145
médire	to slander, to speak ill of	dire	146
méfaire	to misdo, to do wrong	faire	148
mener	to lead, to take to (p. 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
mentir	to lie, to tell a lie	sentir	130
se méprendre, &	to mistake	prendre	154
mésavenir, &	to succeed ill (see page 160)	tenir	132
mésosfrir	to underbid	ouvrir	130
méseoir	to be unbecoming	seoir	139
mettre	to put, to place	mettre	150
monter, &	to mount, to ascend, to go up (p. 160)	parler	38
moudre	to grind (grain)	moudre	151
mourir, &	to die (see page 160)	mourir	129
se mourir, &	to be dying	mourir	129
mouvoir	to move, to stir	mouvoir	136
se mouvoir, &	to move	mouvoir	136

N

naître, &	to be born (see page 160)	naître	151
négliger	to neglect (see page 50, art. 102)	parler	38
neiger	to snow	neiger	123
niveler	to level (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
nuire	to hurt, to do an ill office	réduire	155

O

obtenir	to obtain	tenir	132
offrir	to offer, to propose, to present a person with	ouvrir	130
s'offrir, &	to offer one's self, or itself	ouvrir	130
oindre	to anoint	joindre	149
omettre	to omit	mettre	150
ouïr	to hear	ouïr	130
ouvrir	to open	ouvrir	130

P

pâître	to graze, to feed	pâître	152
se pâître	to feed upon	pâître	152
parfaire	to perfect, to complete	faire	148

paraître	to appear, to seem	paraître	152
parcourir	to run over, to go through	courir	136
partir, a, &	to set out, to go away, to depart (see page 160)	sentir	130
parvenir, &	to arrive, to attain, to reach (p. 160)	tenir	133
passer, a, &	to pass (see page 160)	parler	38
payer	to pay (see page 50, art. 103)	parler	38
peindre	to paint, to describe	joindre	149
peler	to peel (see page 48, art. 93)	parler	38
pénétrer	to penetrate (see p. 49, art. 100)	parler	38
périr, a, &	to perish (see page 160)	finir	54
permettre	to permit, to allow	mettre	150
plaindre	to pity	joindre	149
se plaindre, &	to complain	joindre	149
plaire	to please	plaire	153
pleuvoir	to rain	pleuvoir	137
poindre	to dawn, to shoot forth, to peep	poindre	154
posséder	to possess (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
poursuivre	to pursue, to prosecute	suire	157
pourvoir	to provide, to furnish with, to supply with	pourvoir	137
se pourvoir, &	to provide one's self	pourvoir	137
pouvoir	to be able, to can, to be at liberty to, may	pouvoir	138
prédire	to foretell, to predict	dire	146
prélire	to read over previously	lire	149
prendre	to take	prendre	154
prescrire	to prescribe, to order, to command	écrire	147
se prescrire, &	to lose by prescription	écrire	147
pressentir	to foresee, to have a foresight of	sentir	130
prévaloir	to prevail, to predominate, to be pre-valent	valoir	139
se prévaloir, &	to take advantage, to glory in, to pride in	valoir	139
prévenir	to anticipate, to prevent, to prejudice, to prepossess, to forewarn	tenir	133
prévoir	to foresee	prévoir	141
produire	to produce, to bring forth	réduire	155
se produire, &	to put one's self forward	réduire	155
projeter	to project (see page 49, art. 95)	parler	38
promettre	to promise	mettre	150
se promettre, &	to hope for	mettre	150
promouvoir	to promote, to advance	mouvoir	136
proscrire	to proscribe, to banish, to outlaw	écrire	147
provenir, &	to proceed from, to come from (p. 160)	tenir	133

Q

quérir	to go and fetch, to send for, to come for	acquérir	124
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R

rabattre	to abate, to beat down again, to bring down	battre	141
se rabattre, &	to turn about	battre	141
racheter	to buy again (see p. 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
rajeunir, a, &	to become young	finir	54
rapiecer	to piece (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38

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rappeler	to recall (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
rapprendre	to learn again	prendre	154
rasseoir	to set down again some body or some thing at his or its place	s'asseoir	134
se rasseoir, &	to sit down again	s'asseoir	134
ratteindre	to catch again, to overtake again	joindre	149
ravoir	to have again	ravoir	134
rebattre	to beat again	battre	141
reboire	to drink again	boire	142
rebouillir	to boil again	bouillir	125
recacheter	to seal again (see p. 49, art. 95)	parler	38
recéler	to secrete; to receive stolen goods (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
rechoir	to fall again	choir	135
reclure	to shut up	conclure	143
reconduire	to conduct back again	réduire	155
reconnaître	to recognize, to know again, to acknowledge, to confess, to be thankful, to reconnoiter	paraître	152
se reconnaître, &	to recognize one's self	paraître	152
reconquérir	to reconquer	acquérir	124
reconstruire	to construct again, to rebuild, to build again	réduire	155
recoudre	to sew again	coudre	144
recourir	to have recourse, to run again	courir	126
recouvrir	to cover again	ouvrir	130
recrire	to write again, to write anew	écrire	147
recroître	to grow again	croître	145
recueillir	to gather, to reap	cueillir	127
se recueillir, &	to collect one's self	cueillir	127
rocuire	to bake again, to boil again, to roast again, to do again	réduire	155
redéfaire	to undo again	faire	148
redescendre, &	to come down again (see page 160)	vendre	132
redevenir, &	to become again (see page 160)	tenir	132
redire	to say again, to repeat, to tell again	dire	146
redormir	to sleep again	dormir	127
reduire	to reduce	réduire	155
se réduire, &	to amount to, to be reduced to	réduire	155
refaire	to make again, to do over again	faire	148
se refaire, &	to recover	faire	148
refleurir	to blossom again, to flourish again	fleurir	128
refrire	to fry again	faire	148
regeleť	to freeze again (see page 48, art. 93)	neiger	123
régler	to regulate (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
régner	to reign (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
réintégrer	to reinstate (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
rejoindre	to join again, to rejoin	joindre	149
relire	to read over again	lire	149
reluire	to glitter, to shine, to sparkle	réduire	155
remettre	to remit, to set again, to replace, to delict up, to put back, to put again, to recognise a person	mettre	150
se remettre, &	to recollect, to recover	mettre	150
se remettre, &	to refer a thing to somebody	mettre	150
remoudre	to grind over again	moudre	151

remonter, a, ô . . .	to ascend again, to mount again (see page 160) . . .	parler . . .	38
renaitre	to revive, to be born again, to spring up again, to become alive again . . .	naitre . . .	151
rendormir	to lull to sleep again	dormir . . .	127
se rendormir, ô . . .	to fall asleep again	dormir . . .	127
renduire	to plaster anew	réduire . . .	155
renouveler	to renew (see page 48, art. 91) . . .	parler . . .	38
rentraire	to darn	traire . . .	158
reentrer, a, ô	to reenter (see page 160)	parler . . .	38
renvoyer	to send back, to return	envoyer . . .	123
repaitre	to feed	paître . . .	152
se repaitre, ô	to thirst after, to delight in	paître . . .	152
reparaître	to reappear, to appear again	paraître . . .	152
repartir, ô	to set off again (see page 161)	sentir . . .	130
repartir	to reply, to answer (see page 161) . .	sentir . . .	130
repasser, a, ô	to pass again, to repass (see p. 160) .	parler . . .	38
repeindre	to paint again	joindre . . .	149
se repentir, ô	to repent	sentir . . .	130
reprendre	to retake, to take again, to correct, to chide, to resume	prendre . . .	154
se reprendre	to recollect one's self, to correct one's self	prendre . . .	154
reproduire	to reproduce	réduire . . .	155
requérir	to request, to beg, to require, to exact .	acquérir . . .	124
résoudre	to resolve, to solve, to decide, to unravel	résoudre . . .	155
se résoudre, ô	to resolve, to be resolved, to change, to turn into	résoudre . . .	155
ressentir	to resent, to be sensible of, to feel still, to have a deep sense of	sentir . . .	130
se ressentir, ô	to feel still, to have remains of, to have suffered by	sentir . . .	130
ressortir, a, ô	to go out again (see page 160)	sentir . . .	130
se ressouvenir, ô . . .	to remember, to recollect	tenir . . .	132
rester, a, ô	to remain, to stay (see page 160) . . .	parler . . .	38
restreindre	to restrain, to confine	joindre . . .	149
résulter, a, ô	to follow, to result (see page 160) . . .	neiger . . .	123
retenir	to retain, to detain, to hold back . . .	tenir . . .	132
se retenir, ô	to forbear, to stop	tenir . . .	132
retomber, ô	to fall again (see page 160)	parler . . .	38
retourner, ô	to return, to go back (see page 160) . .	parler . . .	38
retraire	to redeem an estate	traire . . .	158
revaloir	to return like for like, to repay	valoir . . .	139
révéler	to reveal, to disclose (p. 49, art. 100) .	parler . . .	38
revenir, ô	to come back, to return, to come again (see page 160)	tenir . . .	132
revêtir	to give other clothes, to clothe, to dress, to invest	vêtir . . .	133
se revêtir, ô	to put on one's clothes	vêtir . . .	133
revivre	to revive	vivre . . .	159
revoir	to see again	voir . . .	140
rire	to laugh	rire . . .	156
se rire, ô	to laugh at	rire . . .	156
rompre	to break	rompre . . .	157
se rompre, ô	to break	rompre . . .	157
rouvrir	to reopen, to open again	ouvrir . . .	130

S

saillir	to project, to jut out, to gush out, to leap	assaillir	126
saluer	to salute, to bow (see p. 51, art. 104)	parler	38
satisfaire	to satisfy, to content, to comply with	faire	146
savoir	to know	savoir	138
secourir	to succour, to assist, to help	courir	126
se secourir, &	to help one another	courir	126
seducire	to seduce, to bribe	réduire	155
semer	to sow (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
sentir	to feel, to smell	sentir	130
seoir	to fit, to fit well, to become	seoir	139
servir	to serve, to wait upon, to be of use	servir	131
se servir, &	to use, to make use, to avail one's self	servir	131
severer	to wean (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
sortir, a, &	to go out (see page 160)	sentir	130
soudre	to solve, to resolve	résoudre	155
souffrir	to suffer, to allow, to undergo	ouvrir	130
soumettre	to submit, to subdue, to conquer	mettre	150
se soumettre, &	to submit, to yield, to give up	mettre	150
sourire	to smile	rire	156
souscrire	to subscribe	écrire	147
se souscrire, &	to subscribe one's self	écrire	147
soustraire	to subtract, to deduct, to hide, to conceal, to take away, to withdraw	traire	158
se soustraire, &	to avoid, to escape, to withdraw one's self	traire	158
soutenir	to maintain, to sustain, to support, to bear	tenir	132
se soutenir, &	to stand up, to hold out	tenir	132
se souvenir, &	to recollect, to remember, to remind	tenir	132
subvenir	to relieve, to assist	tenir	132
suffire	to suffice, to be sufficient	confire	143
suivre	to follow	suivre	157
s'en suivre, &	to follow from, to result	suivre	157
suracheter	to overpay (see p. 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
surcroître	to grow out	croître	145
surfaire	to exact, to ask too much	faire	148
surprendre	to surprise, to astonish, to deceive	prendre	154
surseoir	to supersede, to put off, to suspend	surseoir	139
survenir, &	to befall, to happen, to come in unexpectedly, to come upon (see p. 160)	tenir	132
survivre	to survive, to outlive	vivre	159

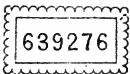
T

taire	to conceal, to keep secret	plaire	153
se taire, &	to forbear talking, to keep silent, to hold one's tongue	plaire	153
teindre	to die, to colour	joindre	149
tenir	to hold, to keep	tenir	132
se tenir, &	to stand, to hold one's self	tenir	132
s'en tenir, &	to abide by	tenir	132
tomber, &	to fall (see page 160)	parler	38
tonner	to thunder	neiger	123
traduire	to translate, to bring to justice	réduire	155
traire	to milk	traire	158
transcrire	to transcribe	écrire	147

transmettre . . .	to transmit, to convey	mettre . .	150
tressaillir . . .	to start up, to leap for	assaillir .	125
trumpeter . . .	to summon with the sound of the trumpet (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler . .	38

V

vaincre	to vanquish, to conquer, to surpass .	vaincre . .	159
valoir	to be worth	valoir . .	139
valoir mieux . .	to be better	valoir . .	139
venir, à	to come (see page 160)	tenir . .	132
vêtir	to clothe, to dress	vêtir . .	133
se vêtir, à	to dress, to clothe one's self	vêtir . .	133
vieillir, à, à	to become old (see page 160)	finir . .	54
vivre	to live	vivre . .	159
voir	to see	voir . .	140
se voir, à	to see one's self, to visit one another	voir . .	140
vouloir	to be willing, to will, to wish, to wish for	vouloir .	141



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And now we take leave, wishing you many hours, and days, and weeks of enjoyment over these pages; and we hope that you may be as happy as this book is brimful of amusement.



B.16.26

